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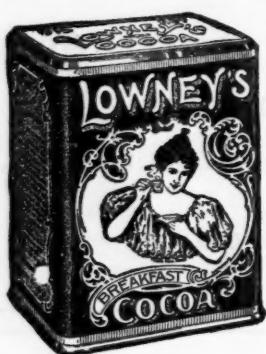
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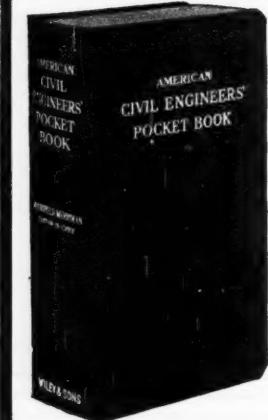
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CONGRESS AND ARMY EXPANSION.

The Army of the United States is being scattered here, there and everywhere on the theory that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, or making a homelier parallel on the principle of making one lemon at a picnic suffice for a barrelful of lemonade. The Army is wanted one day on the Rio Grande border to keep anti-Madero revolutionists in order; the same day they are demanded out in China, to protect the missionaries, and Hawaii asks for more soldiers; then we hear the Moros are on the warpath once more and General Pershing needs troops to take the field against them; the Panama Canal Zone needs Infantry down there, too, and so it goes day after day. Yet Congress is told that there is no need of increasing the Army, that there is no strain upon the present organization, and more of such nonsense. It should be borne in mind that it is not the War Department that is making these demands. The State Department, face to face with the necessity of protecting Americans in China, finds it necessary to draw upon the mobile Army.

It is true that the drafts made upon the Army are not large relatively to a large army, but they are large when compared with the small force that is called the Army of the greatest nation on the globe. Sending several thousand soldiers to distant possessions or out of the country has, in the light of the present shortage of officers and troops, a serious effect upon the entire organization of the Army. The bringing together of large bodies of troops for instructive maneuvers in the only way that modern military opinion believes is effective for the training of soldiers is made practically impossible, and the great camps of instruction which we find in Continental countries are reduced in the United States to some small maneuvers in which virtually only a handful of Regulars take part.

There is no sign that the conditions which thus call for active work by the Army are destined to disappear soon, never to recur; on the contrary, they are but the natural steps in the evolution of society, and they must go on with the inevitable changes in the social structure, the body politic. Where there are peace and quiet to-day, there may be war, or rumors of war, to-morrow. A twelvemonth ago 1911 promised to be one of the most peaceful of years; yet thus far it has turned out to be the most bellicose in many years; that is, there have been more wars, uprisings, revolutions, etc., albeit they have not produced many sanguinary conflicts.

It ought to be plain to Congress that with so many demands upon a small army it is difficult to train an army properly, and that there is an imperative need for expanding the Service commensurately with the work it is called upon to perform and the training necessary to make it an adequate army. What President Taft said of the Navy applies happily to the Army. The best army is the cheapest army. An army cannot be kept at its best unless it has a large enough personnel to meet the occasional drafts upon it without derangement to the system upon which depends the development of the mobile force as a fighting machine ready at a moment's notice for the defense of the country.

As has been shown in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL repeatedly, and stands out in every annual Army report now being published, there is scarcely a department of the Service that does not need immediate and intelligent attention from Congress. The calls that have been made upon the Department in the last year to furnish troops and at the same time keep up the progressive instruction of maneuver camps should demonstrate to Congress the necessity of enlarging the Army at once, and not waiting for some disastrous campaign to reveal the structural weakness of an insufficiently organized and equipped force for national defense.

One does not need to depend upon speculation or conjecture as to the injury done to the Army by the

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want of a sufficient personnel. Official reports place that injury beyond question. In the annual report of the Acting Inspector General of the Army for the last fiscal year, issued this week, we find a collection of opinions of departmental and divisional inspecting officers. The Acting I.G. there tells us that at the inspection of the 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon of the 23d U.S. Infantry all the companies were commanded by lieutenants, and the battalion itself was commanded by a lieutenant. The Inspector General of the Philippines Division says: "One of the most fruitful sources of professional disease in the line of the Army is the absence of organization commanders, especially captains, from their commands." The Inspector General of the Department of the East reports: "Many of the best officers of the Service are detached from their commands, leaving the instruction of the line in the hands of officers who lack experience in controlling men. I am convinced that the standard of efficiency existing to-day is far below what would obtain if the commissioned personnel were constantly with their men, especially during the instruction periods." Such testimony to the harm that is being done to the Army continually by the want of officers and to the consequent inability of the Department to keep the enlisted personnel up to the proper standard of efficiency for the army of any first class Power could be duplicated from scores of other reports. For years such complaint has been made by officers of the Army, but Congress has ignored it with an inexplicable indifference.

The Adjutant General of the Army also reports this week that in the last year 28.06, or more than a quarter, of the line officers were absent from their commands, an increase from 25.76 per cent. of the preceding year. Of the 3,054 line officers of the Army, 679 were on detached duty in 1911, or between a fourth and a fifth of the total number. In the complete tabulated arrangement of the officers detached the A.G. shows the character of duty done by these officers. There members of Congress will see the importance of the work these officers are doing, and that if they are taken away from those duties and restored to their commands, where they ought to be, these outside duties will suffer. Which ever way the question is regarded, it will be seen that the military development of the country will suffer, and it is so clear as to need no demonstration that the only way to remedy the existing conditions is to expand the Army to meet the increasing needs of the nation, and have done once and for all with these obstacles and drawbacks that are hampering our officers and departments in trying to make a great national defense system out of unco-ordinated and unrelated appropriations and provisions for the military service.

PERILS OF PEACE.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, editor of the Protestant Episcopal monthly, *The Crown*, under the title of the "Perils of Peace," recently said: "Wars come to an end; their horrors cease. But the horrors of peace are as endless as the procession of the years, each of which demands an increased toll of victims. At the present rates we do to death in seventeen months as many people as were killed in action or died of wounds in the Civil War. The sacrifices of war are not altogether wasted. They may be the price cheerfully and heroically paid for freedom. * * * Terrible as is war, it may leave a heritage of heroes which enriches all later generations. But what compensations have the horrors of peace? The great army of civilians who perish every year in the United States do not die for country; they are not martyrs to their convictions; they do not lengthen the nation's roll of heroes. The horrors of peace are as useless as most of them are needless. Great battles fix the attention because of the concentration of slaughter at one place and into one great agony of a few days or hours. If by some miracle all accidents could be prevented in the United States for 364 days, and if then in some great city, more than a hundred thousand were killed and many times that number maimed or otherwise injured in a single day, the whole nation and the whole world would be appalled. The public needs to learn that this frightful butchery is largely unnecessary and therefore barbarous."

Lest that view be regarded as the opinion of one surveying life from his study windows, we shall now give the sentiments of ex-President Roosevelt. In his annual message of December, 1907, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together. For the entire country, it is safe to say that the deaths due to industrial accidents aggregate in the neighborhood of 20,000 a year. Such a record makes the death rate in all our foreign wars utterly trivial by comparison. The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together for the last century and a quarter aggregate considerably less than one year's death record for our industries."

A convincing record of what has been done in other countries to prevent industrial accidents shows what might be done here. Yet in spite of these precautions abroad experts of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York estimate that in Germany, where the "precautions for preventing industrial accidents are far and away more complete than in the United States," as these experts say, 57.95 per cent of these accidents are due to negligence. If more than half of the accidents in Germany are attributable to carelessness, it is not unfair to place

the percentage of the United States at sixty-six per cent. According to the figures given by Frederick L. Hoffman, in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor of the United States Government, in September, 1908, the total mortality from accidents in the United States among adult wage earners is between 30,000 and 35,000 each year. It must be remembered, however, that these records of industrial killings are by no means complete. There is no uniform system about the collection of statistics in the various states, but the Army records of casualties are as accurate as statistics can be made. Another vitiating factor in Mr. Hoffman's estimates is the presence of the number of homicides in his totals. Leaving these out we have about thirty thousand, although it is doubtful whether in his figures appear the casualties on railroads, which present an annual total in killed and wounded of nearly 100,000.

If we take the railroad switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen we find that, according to the Hoffman tables, the fatal accident rate for the five years, 1897-1901, was 4.89 per thousand. This rate fell in the half decade of 1902-1906, to 4.11 per thousand. "The improvement in the accident rate in this occupation," says Mr. Hoffman, page 446, "is chiefly the result of improved grade crossings, the introduction of a more satisfactory signal system, the operation of switches and gates from signal towers and other improvements." This improvement, it may be noted, gives an idea of the tremendous reduction in fatality which might have accompanied a crusade directed to that end by a nationwide organization if the efforts now directed toward preventing the possible losses in war were concentrated upon an effort to put an end to the certain and constant slaughters of peace.

The possibility of slides persisting after water has been let into the Panama Canal should not alarm anybody, because if material does continue to move into the water-filled ditch it can be more economically taken out with dredges than with steam shovels. That is why the Army Engineers do not believe that even unexpected developments in the slides at Culebra and Cucuracha need add to the delay in the completion of the canal. At the rate of the average excavation for the twelve months ended Nov. 1 the Culebra Cut would be finished by Jan. 1, 1913, but this rate cannot be maintained because sections of the cut at either end are nearing completion, and the time is approaching when the number of steam shovels now at work (forty-two) will have to be reduced because of the lack of room in which to work. The cut will be completed when the bottom is at forty feet above mean sea level and 300 feet wide. The average excavation per month for the year now closing has been 1,372,000 cubic yards. There yet remain 18,501,761 yards to be taken out. By May 1, 1912, the excavation in the cut will be confined practically to the three miles between Las Cascadas and Cucuracha, and on that date there will remain about eleven million yards. Then it will be possible to work thirty steam shovels. There is every reason to believe that the digging will be completed in the cut by July 1, 1913. At Culebra, where the banks on both sides are sliding, the channel is already 1,580 feet wide at the top, and the earth is broken so far back on each side that the total width from break to break is 2,000 feet.

Shipping Illustrated tells us that private advices received from Japan show that state subventions have fallen a long way short of accomplishing what was expected of them in creating a shipbuilding industry. "The Shipbuilding Encouragement law was adopted by the Japanese government some years ago for the purpose of promoting industry in Japan, and of placing shipping on an independent basis in time of war, but its operation seems to have proved a failure. However, experience so far has shown that, owing to the higher price of materials, the lack of skill among shipbuilding artisans, and the inferior system of division of labor in Japan, steamers built in Japan have cost the owners scores of yen per ton more than foreign steamers, and are not profitable even when the subsidy is included that is paid to vessels in Japan, in accordance with the Shipbuilding Encouragement law. For this reason the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and other shipowners are inclined to prefer the ordering of steamers from abroad, even when a very large sum must be paid as duty. Thus the object of the Shipbuilding Encouragement law has been defeated. It is stated that the authorities of the Communications Department are making a close investigation of the matter in the hope of devising a remedy."

The London Nation regards the Italian assault upon Turkey as a consequence, and an almost inevitable consequence, of the disintegration of Europe which the Anglo-German rivalry has brought about. It is the paradoxical consequence of this struggle to maintain a balance of power that, instead of producing stability, it does in fact remove the checks which normally preserve the *status quo*. There is no security for any nation which has omitted to place herself unreservedly beneath the protection of one protagonist or the other. What Italy has done to-day another Power may do to-morrow, and peoples which have sought in the past security in a scrupulous and inoffensive neutrality will seek it to-morrow by entering one or other of the fortified rings. Europe has reached a stage of disintegration when even a formal alliance is no guarantee of ordinary friendship. The action of Italy has revealed the possibility of fissures within the Triple Alliance as profound as the gulfs which yawn outside of Vesuvius.

Sugar planters, tobacco planters and agriculturists should communicate with post commanders in the Department of Hawaii as to the employment of ex-soldiers as overseers or sub-bosses, according to *The Defender*, published in Honolulu, H.I., in the interest of the enlisted men of both Services in Hawaii. No men, it argues, are better fitted than ex-soldiers for such positions. Honolulu has ex-Volunteers and ex-Regulars in well paying businesses, but, says the *Defender*, "there are not enough ex-soldiers residing here for Hawaii's good or future betterment. Many soldiers have seen service in Cuba and the Philippines and speak Spanish well, and also know the customs and peculiarities of the native Spaniard or Filipino. These men would make the most satisfactory overseers or sub-bosses on plantations employing Filipino or Spanish laborers, and the military discipline they are acquainted with would be of inestimable value in the handling of this imported labor." The first issue of *The Defender*, dated Nov. 4, from which we have quoted, contains a protest against what it calls a discrimination in the matter of "double time" and twenty per cent increase. As the territory is now a military department, "it would seem that the troops would constitute a separate force and a far-enough-away force to come in under the benefits of the Foreign Service laws regarding increased pay and double time. But Hawaii will not receive the benefits of the foreign service under existing law, for the reason that Congress has not included the Department of Hawaii in any appropriation for foreign service pay, and naturally no double time can be granted where troops are not drawing pay consistent with it. A prominent firm of Washington lawyers is at present endeavoring to place the law before the Government in such a way as to obtain an interpretation favorable to Hawaii." *The Defender* is issued fortnightly by Edward W. P. St. George. Illustrations giving one an idea of the scenic beauties among which service goes on in the mid-Pacific include a page picture of Honolulu and harbor and a smaller one of Waikiki Beach. "The objective point for a Sunday when on pass." Among the portraits is a good likeness of Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, U.S.A., commanding the department.

An interesting ceremony at Corvallis, Ore., June 12, 1911, was the dedication of the Oregon Agricultural College Armory to Major U. G. McAlexander, 13th U.S. Inf., the commandant of cadets at the college. A bronze tablet set in the cement wall at the northwest corner of the structure was unveiled in the presence of faculty, students and townspeople. This bears an inscription to the effect that the dedication was made to Major McAlexander on the 12th day of June, 1911; that his period at the college was from 1907 to 1911, and that the tablet was set by the cadet regiment of 1911. Colonel McAllister made the presentation speech. President Weatherford, of the Board of Regents, made the principal address, and the college quartette sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the flag veiling the tablet was removed. Major McAlexander responded very feelingly. The armory is 126 feet by 335. The drill hall contains 36,000 square feet, and will seat some 8,000 people. Major McAlexander, who is under orders to join his regiment in the Philippines, has been given great praise on every side for his work at the college, and the *Daily Gazette*, Times publishes many testimonials, and editorially the paper says, in part: "As commandant he has developed the O.A.C. cadet regiment to its highest efficiency and made the college known favorably throughout the nation. He has worked unceasingly for and with the regiment, ever zealous for the success of young men under his charge. He has taught the young man the true meaning of honor, of patriotism and discipline. Besides being their commandant, he has been their counsellor, their friend, their comrade, and has guided as well as commanded. Corvallis knows Major McAlexander as a good citizen of sterling worth, one who has entered into the city's life whole-heartedly and added much to the sum total of life's pleasures. Corvallis people sincerely regret that 'the fortunes of war' will take him from us within the next few days. That he may carry away a pleasant memory of his four years' stay here is the hope not overbalanced by the other—that he may find it possible and worth while at some future day to return and remain for aye."

Some interesting testimony came out at the hearing in London, England, Nov. 21, in the cross suits brought as a consequence of the collision of the White Star Line steamship Olympic with the British cruiser Hawke, off the northern coast of the Isle of Wight Sept. 20 last. The case for the owners of the Olympic closed, and the counter case for the British government opened with the testimony of Commander Blunt, of the cruiser Hawke. Commander Blunt told of the approach of the Olympic and related that he had remarked to his navigating officer that she was coming unpleasantly close, at the same time asking whether the Hawke could not haul more to starboard. The navigating officer replied: "Not until you pass the red buoy." The position was "precious uncomfortable," said Commander Blunt. The two vessels came toward one another until only three-quarters of a cable distance separated them. Commander Blunt then ordered the quartermaster to "port." The ship commenced to swerve to port. "Directly I noticed this I called down: 'What are you doing? Port! Port! Hard aport!' The words were hardly out of my mouth before I realized the increasing velocity of the vessel's swerve. No helm could stop her. At that moment the quartermaster reported, 'The helm is jammed.' Commander Blunt then ordered 'Full astern both,' and himself jammed the telegraphs down so as to make sure. Shortly after this the Hawke struck the Olympic. He judged the speed of the Olympic to be nineteen or twenty knots. The cruiser had been traveling fifteen knots, but when she struck the Olympic her speed was only eight knots. Commander Blunt thought the jamming of the helm to be due to the wheel being put over faster than the engine was designed to run. Commander Blunt expressed the opinion that "suction pure and simple" caused the Hawke to turn to port. He denied the statements of Olympic witnesses that the Hawke's helm was starboarded.

Speaking of the 10th U.S. Infantry in the Zone, the *Canal Record*, the official journal of the Canal Commission, of Nov. 8, said: "The sick of the regiment are treated at Ancon Hospital. The sanitation of the camp area is in charge of the regimental sanitary department,

which also maintains a dispensary. The camp is well drained and the quarters are screened. The health of the soldiers has been excellent, the few cases of illness being due principally to maldigestion."

Thomas A. Edison's impressions of European industrial conditions, resulting from observations during his recent trip abroad, are given in an interview with a representative of the *Scientific American*, published in that journal. Asked whether the great increase in the German navy and Germany's commercial rivalry with England means war, Mr. Edison said: "I do not believe that this commercial rivalry between the two nations will lead to war. Emperor William is a pretty good business man, and he would be very foolish, now that German commerce is spreading so rapidly over the world and German ships are found upon every trade route, not to take the proper measures to insure these enormously valuable and growing interests. The best insurance for a large foreign trade is navy adequate to its defense. I do not think that the Emperor and his people are building the big German navy with any express intention of fighting England or any other nation. Germany in building her navy, has simply given notice to the world that she is a big manufacturing nation and that she is going to find a market for her goods in every corner of the earth. Therefore, she is going to see to it that no more countries shall be shut up against her commerce. This, of course, is making Germany unpopular; but I cannot see that her attitude is anything but perfectly reasonable and proper."

At the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of the muster of the 118th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Major McClaughry stated that Capt. Edward Crawford Washington, 13th U.S. Inf., who died of wounds received at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863, administered the oath of loyalty to the 118th Illinois at Springfield. He said this officer was killed while leading the Volunteers, with a handful of the 13th Regulars, in an assault at Vicksburg. The 13th Infantry, instead of fighting together for the name of the regiment, was divided among the Volunteers, according to Major McClaughry. The Volunteers would have been helpless if the Regulars had not led them, he says. "That is what gives rise to the belief that the Volunteers are more effective in actual war than the Regulars," said Major McClaughry. "The Regulars, instead of fighting for their own honor, are split into handfuls to lead larger numbers of Volunteers. There is not a veteran of the 118th Illinois who would not do any favor he could for a member of the 13th Infantry. The 13th showed us how to fight and how to build a sanitary camp. Thousands of inexperienced Volunteers would have died before they had a chance to fight if the Regulars had not taught them the importance of sanitation in camp."

Though the earth cries for peace, "there is no peace," was the burden of a speech delivered by Capt. L. S. Van Rensselaer Hoff, U.S.A., Tuesday evening, at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York in Delmonico's. He represented Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who was unable to attend. "Our functions are active, not passive," the speaker said. "Nothing yet in history justifies the belief that the cry of moral suasion may be substituted for the just man armed. The Army is the faithful subordinate of the civil power and the most effective instrument for carrying out the will of the people. The Army we have is good, but only a drop in the bucket so far as our needs are concerned. We need a most effective Army to meet the call of war, which is bound to come. Help us and give us the means to make good officers and good soldiers." Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., was introduced by Col. William Cary Sanger, governor of the Society, as the man who had stood by the first gun fired from the U.S. battleship Iowa at the battle of Santiago. The Captain told about the evolution of the Navy from the days when its ships were called "soda water bottles" to their present high state of efficiency.

In referring recently to the criticism advanced against the destruction of the old battleship Texas, the *Scientific American* stated correctly when it said that this obsolete vessel was of far more value to the Navy as a target than she was during the palmiest days of her commission and further asserted that "the battleship or cruiser which has been 'outbuilt' by the rapid march of improvement in naval material is more profitable as old junk than as lying in reserve at a navy yard. The money spent upon these ships in the endeavor to modernize them might just as well be poured into the sea. One dollar put into absolutely new construction is worth a million spent in tinkering up obsolete ships." "This," adds the *Marine Journal*, "is true, and particularly so of battleships, as each new vessel that is built of that type, under the present pressure to make such absolutely invincible, makes those that have gone before obsolete in many respects, so that when a battleship gets to be a decade or more old she is practically out of the running and cannot by any amount of modernizing be brought up-to-date. How useless the Texas was, therefore, as a fighting ship may readily be judged by the fact that she was built in 1880."

It seems probable that a decision may be expected shortly after Dec. 1 from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, versus the accounting officers of the Treasury, involving the payment of the old longevity claims. This case was recently argued before the Court of Appeals on an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the court now has the case under advisement. The argument on behalf of Colonel Todd was made by William B. King, of the firm of King and King, and on behalf of the United States by Assistant District Attorney Reginald S. Huidekoper. The marked interest of the court in the case was shown by the numerous questions addressed to counsel designed to elicit the exact legal issues.

The Japanese Antarctic expedition aboard the *Kainan Maru*, which was forced to return to Sydney, N.S.W., last spring, has started on its second attempt to reach the South Pole. The expedition is in command of Lieutenant Shirase, and on the previous attempt got as far as seventy-four degrees South, but was forced to return on account of stormy weather and ice packs, the

vessel proving unfit to resist the ice pressure. The *Kainan Maru* has undergone important repairs and the equipment of the expedition has been greatly improved.

The London Times correspondent at Santiago de Chile complains that American efforts to obtain the contract for the construction of Chile's Dreadnaughts will probably succeed, although the government is desirous of contracting with the Armstrongs. The American agents, backed by the United States Legation, he says, are reported to have offered special treaty arrangements, and also the possible transfer of an old ship to Chile in the event of sudden need. In return the passage of American ships through the Straits of Magellan is to be facilitated. If this be true, British prestige will suffer a serious blow; all ordinary competition of British yards will be completely killed, and the earnest wish of the Chilean Admiralty to have a navy built entirely by British builders will be defeated. This, coupled with the recent complete American defeat of all competitors for the Argentine battleships, seems an indication of approaching American commercial absorption of the southern continent, which will be assisted by the opening of the Panama Canal." It is not the "United States Legation" that is backing the American shipbuilders so much as it is the Yankee workman and Yankee ingenuity in the use of machinery.

It is curious how trifles frequently determine great results. At Santiago July 2, 1898, Admiral Cervera had determined to make an effort to escape with the Spanish fleet as the American Army was closing in on him. By an odd coincidence the Cubans had started to burn six captured block houses—the number being identical with the number of the ships in Cervera's fleet. Thinking the Cubans were signaling, Cervera postponed the attempt that determined the result. Had he turned to the right hand instead of the left when he debouched from the mouth of Santiago harbor the result would have been different. "At Waterloo had I followed up my idea of turning the enemy's right I should surely have succeeded," said Napoleon at St. Helena. When General Lee was marching on Pennsylvania, says Gen. Bradley Johnson in 1863, he wrote to the President from Berryville, urging him to concentrate the garrisons from Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah at Culpeper Courthouse, Va., under Beauregard. "A ghost of an army under Beauregard there will hold all the troops in defense at Washington, and I will be left a free hand in Pennsylvania." His application was not granted, and the Washington troops reinforced Meade and decided Gettysburg."

Henry P. Goddard, of Baltimore, in a letter to the *New York Evening Post* says: "In your interesting account of 'The Trent Affair' in your issue of the 8th, there is an error worth correction. Lieut. Donald McN. Fairfax after the war rose to be a rear admiral in our Service, and I knew him in Baltimore, where he resided several winters. Having there heard the story of which you speak, that on his visit to the Trent 'Slidell's daughter is said to have slapped Lieutenant Fairfax in the face three times as she clung to the neck of her father,' I questioned Admiral Fairfax as to its truth. This story he emphatically denied, stating that Miss Slidell was in the stateroom crying as her father packed his bag to leave, when by the motion of the ship she was hurled violently across the room, when he (Fairfax) seized and held her firmly for her protection from a fall. Admiral Fairfax's denial was confirmed to me later by Miss Mason, the daughter of the other Confederate commissioner, who said laughingly that she herself had been congratulated on being the heroine of the absurd story."

About 100 officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard of Kentucky were assembled at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12, 1911, for two weeks' instruction in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, map maneuvers, and war games. Upon request of the adjutant general of the state of Kentucky for additional instructors, the War Department sent Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th U.S. Inf., to Lexington as senior instructor, to be assisted by Capt. C. H. Morrow, 18th U.S. Inf., who is on duty in Kentucky as inspector-instructor. Captain Merrill was recently selected for duty in the Militia Division. He has had a great deal of experience in working with the Infantry of the Organized Militia, and has exceptional ability for such work along practical lines.

The Navy Department has approved of a recommendation by Capt. W. F. Fullam as follows: "I beg to recommend that chewing gum be stricken from the list of articles to be sold in ships' stores in the Navy, ashore and afloat. The habit of chewing gum at training stations and on board ship is decidedly objectionable for obvious reasons, and it leads to constant reports for chewing gum in ranks, at quarters and at other times when it is highly improper and unmilitary. If men are encouraged to form this habit on board ship, the Navy deliberately invites him to do something one minute for which they may be punished the next. This is not right."

When Congress meets in December, it is stated, a national committee of the Army and Navy Union will visit the different members of the military and naval committees, for the purpose of urging the passage of S. 3254 (Penrose), H.R. 13574 (Bates), providing retirement for enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' actual service; S. 291 (Perkins), H.R. 1235 (Calder), providing graded retirement for the petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Union will join with the G.A.R. in urging the passage of legislation in harmony with the provisions of the Old Age Pension bill.

Congressman William M. Calder, of New York, has promised to give his hearty support to a proposed undertaking to build a breakwater across the head of Gravesend Bay from Norton's Point, lower New York Bay, to provide a safe deepwater anchorage for vessels delayed in the harbor by adverse weather conditions. This breakwater is a much needed improvement, and it is hoped the project for its construction will be supported.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Recommending, in view of the success of the mobilization in Texas last spring, that another division be mobilized with units filled to war strength, the prescribed officers being present with each, and with staff, trains and equipment complete, the Acting Inspector General of the Army, Major A. W. Brewster, in his annual report refers to the great benefits derived from the instruction received by the troops in the Maneuver Division in Texas. The suggestion is made that the time has come to consider the suitability of motor trucks and motor ambulances for field use. Lieut. Col. George W. Bell, I.G., Maneuver Division, reported that the necessary experiments had not been made with auto trucks. The instructions of the War Department followed during the year relative to making the annual inspections develop the state of efficiency as a mobile force of the troops inspected were observed in the year with most gratifying results. Reports to this effect are given from Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., Philippines Division; Col. George F. Chase, I.G., Department of the East; Lieut. Col. C. G. Morton, I.G., Department of the Lakes; Major W. H. Gordon, I.G., Department of Dakota, and Major J. T. Dickman, I.G., Department of Missouri. These officers report that the inspections indicated that the men had not been properly trained. Colonel Chamberlain, for example, said that "many of the non-commissioned officers and men and many of the younger officers before these inspections had never quite realized the true significance of advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, advance signal stations, etc." He would have all field work of the Army carried on in the field, with garrison training correspondingly curtailed. Major Gordon found that "there is still too much parade ground drill included in the year's work, with a manifest inclination on the part of the battalion and company commanders to have field education largely to practice marches and maneuvers."

In handling field artillery Lieutenant Colonel Bell after his experience in the Maneuver Division reported that "it is indispensable that all Field Artillery officers should have an intimate practical working knowledge of the equipment and methods of handling all types of field artillery. Beyond any doubt this is not the case at present." A system of rotation of service inaugurated by transferring yearly in turn according to roster to and from the Mountain Artillery regiments one-fourth the number of officers of each grade serving therein would accomplish this result. To ascertain the marching capacity of our Infantry Colonel Bell suggests that an Infantry company at war strength march with an auto truck for the necessary impedimenta from San Francisco to New York. The men for this march should be composed of volunteers, so that no hardship nor injustice should be done. Such a march would afford a standard by which Infantry officers could estimate what their men could do. Major William Lassiter, I.G., reported of the work of the Maneuver Division that "there was too much of the tedious routine of the drill ground and too little of indoor firing exercise and of outdoor firing exercise, with and without guns, operating over a varied terrain and under concrete tactical situations." He found that the semaphore system of signaling developed by Capt. A. S. Fleming, adjutant, 4th F.A., deserves extensive trials, with a view to its adoption for the Service.

An inspection of the 1st Separate Brigade in Texas, the report of the Acting Inspector General says, showed that none of the companies had been supplied with the Weldon range finders and steel tapes; that certain minor articles of ordnance equipment had not been supplied to each machine-gun platoon; that a few organizations had not brought all parts of their visual equipment; that about May 10 many needed articles of clothing were just being received by the Q.M. Department in Galveston; and that after that date there were some minor deficiencies. A marked deficiency, and one that would have seriously handicapped field operations, was the lack of a full complement of serviceable animals—mules for trains and horses for mounted orderlies and mounted scouts. Some of the tentage was worn and old. Several hospital tents received from a depot as "worn but serviceable" were hardly worth the cost of transportation.

The report says that while the value of individual marksmanship is not underestimated, the soldier is over-educated in firing over known ranges, and our system has as its aim individual success in rifle competition rather than the combat efficiency of troops. It is recommended that as far as practicable the policy pursued in the case of the Field Artillery of annual concentration in maneuver camps for training in field firing be extended to the Cavalry and Infantry, and to this end that part of the time and ammunition now consumed in post target practice be devoted to training organizations in the use of rifle fire and its application to the solution of problems under service conditions.

The shortage of officers and the necessity of giving the command of companies and batteries to lieutenants is dwelt upon as in former reports. Major Dickman says that at all inspections the number of men in an Infantry company was far below what it should be for a proper standard of efficiency. Colonel Chamberlain says that length of service to entitle an enlisted man to retirement should be lowered from thirty years to twenty-five. Extra pay for foreign service should be given, but double time allowance should be discontinued. This officer finds that there are in the Army very few officers who are proficient instructors in the art of fencing with saber, foil or bayonet, and that without proper instructors even indifferent progress among the men cannot be looked for. The Acting I.G. recommends that night watchmen be employed to guard the staff supply department storehouses to relieve the line units of that duty. The abolition of the subheads in the Congressional appropriations for the Q.M. Department may make for simplicity in the system of accountability and supply. Major Brewster believes the affairs of the staff departments are as economically administered as is practicable under the present organization. Major Gordon suggests that one permanent staff supply officer and clerk, together with the necessary number of service corps men, be provided for each post.

In the opinion of the Acting I.G. the rapid development of the motor truck indicates that it could be of great military use. Lieutenant Colonel Morton says experimental motor trucks should be constructed and issued for test. Major George Blakely, I.G., Department of California, reports that during the three months of the maneuvers of the Provisional Brigade in southern California a motor truck and two motor cycles so emphatically demonstrated their value that he recommends their position be recognized in the train organiza-

tion of the Field Service Regulations. Major F. G. Mauldin, I.G., Department of the Columbia, has not yet seen a motor vehicle suitable for Army traction, but believes one can be developed and that attention should be given at once to this development, especially in view of the difficulty of getting mules.

The coupon-book is regarded as better than the brass-check system for extending credit to the enlisted man at the post exchanges. Colonel Chase believes that the post exchanges as they exist to-day should be abolished, and that a civilian trader should take charge of such matters, the organization to get a certain part of his profits. The report of the Acting I.G. recommends the abolition of the store and laundry feature of the post exchange, but the retention of the club phase. The store part of the exchange was a great convenience in the days of frontier life, but now, with the abandonment of isolated posts, the necessity of the store has disappeared.

Some space is given to the recommendation of Colonel Chamberlain in favor of doing away with the territorial departments in the Philippines and aiming at field army organization, the division consisting of three brigades. An ideal distribution would place the first brigade at Fort McKinley, the second at Corregidor Island and the third in the Moro Islands. In the large amount of talk about the Scouts and the Constabulary, the I.G. of the Philippines Division believes there should be only one force of native troops. He also makes a vigorous plea for a larger clerical force.

SECRET SERVICE IN CIVIL WAR.

Three more noble volumes, volumes six, seven and eight, have been issued of the series of ten volumes required to complete "The Photographic History of the Civil War," now in course of publication by the Review of Reviews Company, New York. Volume six is devoted to the Navies, volume seven to prisons and hospitals, and volume eight to secret service and soldiers life. Volume six is edited by James Barnes with an introduction by Admiral Chadwick on the Federal Navy and the blockade. Admiral Chadwick says: "The present volume deals with the part taken by the Navy in the great contest—a part of vastly greater importance than has generally been recognized. Historians are, however, beginning to see that the role of the Navy was a vital one, absolutely necessary to success; that the blockade was a constrictive force which devitalized southern effort. Whatever doubt may have existed at the outset as to the strategy of the Army, there was no question as to naval action, which was to close the Southern ports and cut off the Confederacy's supplies from the Southwest by occupying the Mississippi. In comparison with the blockade, such war as there was to be upon the high seas was a negligible matter. There were to be Southern cruisers which preyed upon merchantmen of the North, and the losses of these were considerable, but the actual money value of such losses was but half the value of ships and cargoes captured or destroyed by the blockading ships. The injury to our carrying trade which came from destruction of ships only hastened, a moderate number of years, the end to which we were already rapidly tending through our adherence to the sailing ship and our inability, which still continues, to develop oversea lines of steamers. The Alabama and her kind were but a trifling element in causes already in full action; causes which will continue operative as long as our present Cromwellian laws stand in the Federal statute books."

The editor of volume seven of this series is Holland Thompson, Ph.D., assistant professor of history, College of the City of New York. In addition to his contributions we have those of Major Edward L. Munson, M.D., U.S.A., and Deering J. Roberts, M.D., late surgeon Confederate States Army. The contributors to volume eight are Charles King, U.S.A.; Randolph H. McKim, U.S.A.; Allen C. Redwood, C.S.A.; John W. Headley, C.S.A.; William B. Shaw; A. W. Greely, U.S.A.; T. S. C. Lowe, Balloon Corps Army of the Potowmack; Fenwick Y. Headley, U.S.V.; L. R. Stegman, U.S.V.; George H. Casamajor and Roy Mason. The wealth of illustration in these volumes is simply amazing, and all of the illustrations are excellent and have an interest and value which will increase with the years which separate us from the heroic period to which they belong. No one who can possibly afford it should fail to have a set of these volumes. If he was fortunate enough to be a party or a witness to the scenes they describe they will fire his soul anew with the noble emotions that did so much to develop national character; if less fortunate he will catch some breath of the divine afflatus which glorified this nation during the period of 1861-5. In any case this pictorial gallery of heroism will be found in the highest degree interesting as will the text that accompanies it. It will do much to interest the youth of all sections of our happily united country in the deeds of their fathers and will give to their study of history the charm of romance.

"Secret service," as General King tells us in his preface to Volume 8, "at best was a perilous and ill-req'd duty. In spite of high pay it was held in low estimation, first on general principles, and later because it was soon suspected, and presently known, that many men most useful as purveyors of information had been shrewd enough to gain the confidence, accept the pay and become the informants of both sides. Even Secretary Stanton was sometimes hoodwinked, as in the case of the 'confidential adviser' he recommended to Sheridan in the fall of 1864. Sheridan had the born soldier's contempt for such characters, and though setting the man to work, as suggested, he had him watched by soldier scouts who had been organized under Colonel Young, of Rhode Island, and when later there was brought to him at midnight, in complete disguise, a young Southerner, dark, handsome, soft-voiced and fascinating in manner—a man who had had a tiff with Mosby, they said, and now wished to be of service to the Union and act in concert with Stanton's earlier emissary, Mr. Lomas, of Maryland, Sheridan's suspicions were redoubled.

"The newcomer gave the name of Renfrew—that under which the Prince of Wales (Baron Renfrew) had visited the States in the summer of 1860—and was an artist in the matter of make-up and disguise. Sheridan kept his own counsel, had the pair 'shadowed,' and speedily found they were sending far more information to the foe than they were bringing to him. They were arrested and ordered to Fort Warren, but in most mysterious fashion they escaped at Baltimore. A few weeks later and Stanton found reason to believe his friend Lomas was closely allied with the conspirators later hanged for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and then it dawned upon Sheridan that Renfrew was probably none other than John Wilkes Booth.

"At best, therefore, the information derived from such sources could never be relied upon, at least by Union generals, and Sheridan's scout system was probably the

most successful of all those essayed during the war. It was also most daring and hazardous, for the men took their lives in their hands, and the chance of immediate and ignominious death when they donned, as they had to, the Confederate uniform and penetrated the Confederate lines. There, if suspected and arrested, their fate was sealed. Yet it was one of these who successfully bore to General Grant Sheridan's urgent 'I wish you were here,' when, on April 5, 1865, the latter saw slipping away the chance of penning Lee's harassed and panting Army at Amelia Court House.

"The courier had to ride southward across a dozen miles of dubious country. It was nip and tuck whether 'Yank' or 'Reb' first laid hands on him, and when he finally reached the wearied leader, and, rousing to the occasion, Grant decided to ride at once through the darkness to Sheridan's side, and set forth with only a little escort and the scout as guide, two staff officers, thoroughly suspicious, strapped the latter to his saddle, linked his horse with theirs, and cocked their revolvers at his back. That scout rode those long miles back to Jetersville with these words occasionally murmured into his ears, 'At the first sight or sound of treachery you die.' Not until they reached Sheridan at midnight were they sure it was not a device of the desperate foe. Volumes could be written of the secret service of the Union armies—what it cost and what it was really worth—but the South, it is believed, could more than match every exploit."

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE 1912.

ARMY.

There will be fifteen retirements for age in the Army in 1912, against eleven in 1911. Of the coming retirements one is a general officer, one is in the Adjutant General's Department, one in the Inspector General's Department, one in the Quartermaster's Department, one in the Subsistence Department, three in the Medical Corps, one in the Signal Corps, one among the chaplains, three in the Cavalry, one in the Coast Artillery Corps, and one in the Infantry. These retirements in chronological order, are as follows:

Jan. 18—Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps.
March 6—Col. John A. Lundeen, Coast Art. Corps.
April 11—Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps.
May 8—Col. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Corps.
May 9—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.
June 11—Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G. Dept.
July 29—Col. George F. Chase, Instr. Gen. Dept.
July 31—Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.
Aug. 5—Col. William B. Davis, Med. Corps.
Sept. 4—Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept.
Sept. 11—Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.D.
Sept. 16—Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, 2d Cav.
Sept. 21—Chaplain Henry Swift.
Nov. 11—Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf.
Dec. 29—Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.

NAVY.

In the Navy there will be eleven retirements. Of these five are among rear admirals, four among medical directors, one among the chaplains, and one among the pharmacists. There will be no retirements for age in the Marine Corps. The list of Navy retirements is as given below:

Feb. 28—Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes.
March 17—Pharmacist John T. Oursler.
April 27—Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas.
May 10—Rear Admiral William P. Potter.
June 7—Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton.
July 29—Med. Dir. James E. Gardner.
Aug. 7—Med. Dir. Howard E. Ames.
Aug. 14—Rear Admiral Abraham B. Zane.
Oct. 14—Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason.
Oct. 28—Med. Dir. Henry G. Beyer.
Dec. 23—Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Sept. 12—Senior Capt. Alexander P. R. Hanks.

NEWPORT ARMY AND NAVY Y.M.C.A.

The fine building constructed for the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association at Newport, R.I., was formally opened on Nov. 17, 1911. It is the first structure ever built for the use of the two Services. A branch carrying on the double duty is operated in San Francisco, but in a rented building; the other Service branches are run either for the Army or Navy, according to the needs of the localities, so that Newport's branch is distinctive. The building was suitably decorated for the occasion, and two orchestras furnished concerts. A detail of enlisted men from the Army and Navy acted as guides and ushers. Many officers and men from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet in port attended the ceremonies.

Among those on the platform were Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, Lieut. John P. Jackson, Capt. John H. Dayton, Lieut. Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, Comdr. George W. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Gen. William Ennis, Captain Dwyer, Captain Grant, Major Tracy, Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Lieutenant Russell, Rear Admiral Chadwick, Harry Osterhaus and Lieutenant Berry, U.S.N. Mr. Harry A. Titus, chairman of the Newport committee in charge of the Association, called the meeting to order, and spoke briefly of the early struggles in behalf of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy in Newport, especially of the work of the Woman's Auxiliary. He expressed, in behalf of the committee, its gratitude to the generous donor of the building, Mrs. T. J. Emery, and all who have assisted in making it so complete in its equipment. He closed by introducing Mr. William Sloane, chairman of the Army and Navy Department of the International Committee, as the presiding officer.

Rev. Joseph Cooper, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, gave the invocation; the hymn, "Coronation," was sung by the gathering led by the Orpheus Male Singing Society of Newport, to an accompaniment by the naval training station band. The Scripture reading was read by Rev. R. C. Morse, general secretary of the International Committee, and Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, offered a brief dedicatory prayer.

Mr. Sloane read messages from Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and President Taft. A telegram from the Acting Secretary of the Navy announcing the designation of Admiral Rodgers to represent the Navy, was also read. After the reading of the letters Mr. Sloane introduced Mr. Charles J. Livingood, who as representative of Mrs. T. J. Emery,

presented the keys of the building. Mr. Sloane, in behalf of the International Committee, accepted the keys and turned them over to Mr. Edwin O. Andrews, general secretary of the local Association. Mr. Andrews, in the course of his remarks, said that the Association was very grateful that Mrs. Emery has found it in her heart to give this building, with its increased facilities for the work. Mr. Sloane then introduced Mr. Jallade, the architect of the building, and then presented to Mrs. Emery the master key, which will open every door in the building.

Mr. Sloane reviewed the movement to establish Y.M.C.A. buildings for the Army and Navy, and he was followed by Mayor Boyle, Mr. J. S. Tichnor, Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, U.S.N., as a representative of the Navy, also made interesting remarks in which he spoke of the great benefit such a building was to the enlisted men, and paid a suitable tribute to Mrs. Emery for her noble gift.

Following Admiral Rodgers, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., spoke in behalf of the Army, in the absence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood. General Weaver spoke of the Association work for the Army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and expressed the appreciation of the War Department for the finely equipped building and said he was sure that a sweet spirit of comfort and satisfaction would come to the donor for her gift.

THE CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

The correspondent of the London Times at Pekin, presumably Dr. Morrison, discussing the Chinese regular army, says that there is a steady growth of the military spirit, a steady uplifting of the profession of arms. Sons of high Chinese princes and officials are proud to hold commissions and wear uniforms. Opium smoking is dying out. The discipline is improving—there is indeed excellent material. There is an improvement in the training of medical officers, but there is still a great deficiency in numbers, and there is also lack of veterinary surgeons. Officers show marked ability in field engineering work, and they are excellent topographers. The great difficulty has been the inefficiency of the cavalry, which is in effect nothing more than mounted infantry. Horses are inadequate in numbers, and are not well looked after. The artillery is underhanded, and has the immense defect of want of uniformity. Krupp guns, or guns of the Krupp pattern, are mainly in use. Next in number come the Japanese Arisaka guns; the 6th Division is armed with Caen guns, and there are three batteries of Vickers-Maxim guns. There are also Greusen guns and Danish machine guns. The 1st Division is armed with three different types of guns—three batteries each of Arisaka field guns, Greusen field guns and Krupp mountain guns. So, too, with the rifles. The arms used have been purchased from almost every country in Europe. There is an infinite variety of Mausers, Japanese rifles, Maenlichers, Winchesters and other arms, but the prevailing type is the Mauser of 1888 pattern. The arms are not of the most modern type.—*Oriental Review*.

One of the surprises of the China rebellion has been the mobility of the Chinese navy. Within a comparatively short time of the outbreak at Hankow Admiral Sah-Chen-Ping reached Hankow with some six or eight cruisers and gunboats and 4,000 troops on board, with which the Admiral started a little battle of his own. The names of the ships which the Chinese Admiral has with him have not been reported, but the text-books show that the Chinese fleet has four protected cruisers, built at Elswick and Stettin; two unprotected cruisers, constructed at Fuchau; six Japanese-built gunboats and four others. Their speed averages about thirteen knots. The action of the Chinese Admiral in utilizing the naval power at his disposal illustrates once more the ubiquitous character of a fleet. He has been able to use his vessels for the transport of a large number of troops by water, and the same vessels which performed this useful act have been employed in shelling the rebels and thus supporting the land forces.—*From Naval and Military Record*.

CHARACTER FROM MILITARY TRAINING.

The New Hampshire College of Agriculture, at Durham, N.H., where Lieut. G. W. Edgerly, 5th U.S. Inf., is professor of military science and tactics, through its publicity board has recently circulated an excellent article written by Lieutenant Edgerly on "Military Training as a Developer of Character." Lieutenant Edgerly says:

"Many people who have studied the effects of military training and discipline upon the character and personality of young men have been rather more inclined to see a physical benefit derived from it than a moral one. It is our desire to set forth in order some of the mental and moral benefits to be derived from it, in order to prove that as a developer of character or of personality it is even more valuable than it is in a physical sense.

"We may admit at the outset that the value of military discipline can be much diminished if the subject does not submit cheerfully to, and enter fully into, participation in it; for in such a case much of the force of this training is expended in overcoming the resistance, active or passive, of the person subject to it. Then, too, no one would claim infallibility or perfection for this system any more than for any other of human devising. However, it should be remembered that the object and purpose of military training and discipline is to develop in those who come under it the true military or soldier spirit, a spirit which is, it would seem, the apotheosis of manliness, of devotion to duty, and of full sacrifice of self if need be, to perform that duty as required.

"The spirit of the true soldier—his ideal, his conception of life as it should be led and ended, may not always be attained. Indeed we know that it is not. But through all the ages no profession has had a more continuous existence than the profession of arms; no profession has older traditions, and perhaps in no other profession do the peoples of diverse lands meet more on a common ground of similar beliefs and ideals than in this one. To work to the near attainment of this ideal is the aim and purpose of military discipline, as has been already stated, and the principles upon which it is founded and which have guided it are the outcome of long experience. Inasmuch as the crucial test of battle is the most severe that may come to men, it follows that only the best system that is fitted to prepare them for it will survive.

"But a system that is so useful, so indispensable in training the souls of men to stand fire must, it would seem, be not useless as a builder of character to meet those trials and stresses which come to all men, even in times of peace. Indeed can it be questioned that anything that makes more of a man of anyone is not of first

importance? And be assured that to be a real soldier one must start by being a real man.

"What do we require and compel under military discipline? First, obedience. Let this simple word sink fully in. Not blind obedience to orders by anyone, but only to lawful authority. Not obedience because there is some man just behind with a club which he is ready to use to compel it, but obedience because the order being given the duty is to obey. This in turn demands self-control that the man may unfalteringly follow duty along the hard paths it sometimes takes; courage, that dangers shall not turn one aside; honor, that needs not to be watched; and responsibility, that one may take heed that he knows the things required, and performs them.

"Many are the proverbs that extol the greatness of the man who is captain of his soul, who rules his spirit, and who proves his greatness by his willingness to be humble. Surely these are not mere empty phrases, or they would long ago have been forgotten by men. If these qualities are valuable, no training that develops or improves them is unimportant, and I know of no schooling that is superior to military drill and discipline in this particular."

A WISE JUDICIAL DECISION.

Members of the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., garrison and respectable civilians in the vicinity are exulting over Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan's success in ridding the community of one "Dalton," owner of a resort west of the reservation known as the "Can Dump" and of a saloon on Ripa avenue, north of the reservation. Dalton's local political influence, it is claimed, enabled him to conduct one of the most notorious resorts in the vicinity, nearly eighty-five per cent. of the derelictions of the recruits of this depot being traceable either directly or indirectly to it. All efforts of property holders in the vicinity to close the place as a public nuisance were fruitless. This fact emboldened Dalton to extend the scope of his activity to violations of Federal statutes, which resulted in his indictment by the Federal Grand Jury in September, 1911. On Nov. 6 he forfeited \$100 bail for failing to appear for trial. Captain Quinlan, prosecuting the case for the Government, had him rearrested, and on Nov. 7 he was tried, convicted, fined \$100 and sentenced to confinement at Ironton, Mo., for three months. On Nov. 8 his attorney appeared in court and petitioned for a remission of the sentence of confinement. This petition was denied by Judge Dyer, who deferred execution of the confinement sentence for thirty days to enable Dalton to close out all his connection with the two resorts referred to above. The Court gave Dalton to understand that his ownership, management and presence is what was objected to, and reminded Dalton that when he appeared in court thirty days from then the Court would decide whether the sentence of confinement should be decreased or increased. Dalton stated to the court that he would be pleased to leave the state should the sentence of confinement be remitted.

The attitude of Judge Dyer, of the U.S. Court, on matters affecting the military is like a refreshing breeze to the Army; his recent decision in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus, on account of minority, in the Mattalino case indicates an intent on his part to apply the sensible rules of elementary law in strengthening the hands of the military. In this case he declared: "If a crime made punishable by law was committed by a party legally competent to commit it, the court having jurisdiction over the person and crime could not, by law, be ousted of its jurisdiction to try and impose punishment for that crime, and it was immaterial whether the first knowledge of the commission of that crime was discovered from the writ itself."

This sensible decision and his remarks in the Dalton case will be received by the Army with evident pleasure. In effect his remarks were that since the abolition of the canteen the failure of the local authorities to co-operate in good faith with the military authorities in ridding the vicinity of an Army reservation of disreputable persons and resorts made possible the evident unbridled license unlawfully exercised by such as Dalton. He declared in forcible language his intent to assist personally and by the power incident to his office in driving out of business all persons and resorts that contributed to a soldier's delinquency. He vehemently stated that this was the duty of all law abiding citizens, particularly those in the vicinity of a recruit depot, where were gathered hundreds of youths who only yesterday were civilians, a fact that many were liable to forget. Fully ninety per cent. of the duties of the officers of these depots are in offsetting parental neglect, neglect in the school, or delinquencies contributed by the "cussedness" of a city's environment, "and for us to sit idly by," he said, "while these officers are doing this work, which should have been performed by us civilians, and permit these vultures to follow their prey in the Army is an attitude this court will not take."

MARINE BATTALION AT PANAMA.

The Marine Corps Battalion, Major S. D. Butler commanding, stationed at Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, has a right to plume itself on the construction of a bridge by its enlisted men which means so much for the comfort of that command. Almost from the time the camp was first established, it had been a difficult matter for the Marines to get out of Camp Elliott and Bas Obispo during the high water period of the rainy season except by means of the railroad. It was resolved to see what the enlisted men could do in the way of remedying the trouble. Plans for a substantial bridge were prepared by 1st Lieut. R. L. Shepard, A.A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., and on May 17 the work of spanning the Mandingo River at Bas Obispo was begun. A permanent detail consisting of Q.M. Sergt. Paul A. Davis and six privates and the "old guard fatigues"—fifteen men—furnished the labor. The materials consisted of twenty tons of steel rails, 300 cubic yards of concrete, etc. All the rails were cut and drilled by hand. The completed bridge is 150 feet long, nine feet six inches wide and is thirty-one feet above water. The bridge was formally opened in the presence of Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Zone. To give it a good test the whole battalion took position on the bridge during the opening exercises. No accident occurred during the construction of the bridge which covered the time from May 17 to Aug. 26.

The men of the Marine Corps Battalion at Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, have many ways of amusing themselves that breaks the monotony of service in the Tropics. There is an old saying in the Zone that the quiet splendor of a Panamanian evening has oftentimes caused a native Indian to make love to his shadow. To cater to this sentimental mood, five nights a week concerts are given by the battalion band. Doubtless the most gen-

erally enjoyed amusement is the moving picture entertainments given regularly on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings after the band concert and lasting throughout the evening. On Thursday evenings the band or orchestra furnish the music for "stag" dances in the gymnasium. Ordinarily there are about sixty men on the floor at a time, while the crowd enjoys the music and watches the dancers. Bowling with both large and small pins is a popular diversion. The Marines are past masters at "rooting" for their team. Pool is also a popular game and the tables are constantly in demand. Occasional tournaments make this game especially interesting. Baseball interests every man in camp since the organization of a "Company Baseball League," with three or four games every week throughout the season. These are the principal features of garrison amusements and entertainment with handball, tennis, field sports, military tournaments, "local talent shows," "smokers" and various celebrations, they serve to drive away the tedium of life in a foreign service post. Opportunity for divine worship is given every Sunday evening.

SCENES IN THE TRIPOLI WAR.

Frank Magee, special photographic correspondent of the Daily Mirror, who returned from Tripoli about Nov. 1, gives an account of his experiences of the fighting there the previous week.

He describes the execution of the Arabs who fired upon the Italians from the rear and were shot in batches as fast as they were brought in as prisoners. Speaking of the civilians who protested their innocence Mr. Magee says: "Most of these, unlike the fighting men who had been taken redhanded under arms, were lamenting their fate bitterly and suddenly the whole group broke and fled in different directions shrieking and yelling. A fusillade promptly followed, their escort firing on them as they ran. Several of them fell wounded. I saw scores of women and children brought into the house, but I never saw one of them leave again. I can only imagine what happened. There were also any number of poor old infirm men and cripples driven in hobbling on sticks or umbrellas. They were scarcely able to drag one leg after the other. Many of them were so infirm they could scarcely walk at all, but they were constantly prodded and butted along by their escorts, who used the butts of their rifles and the points of their bayonets to hasten them on.

"I saw certainly dozens of cases of this kind, and in one instance as a very old prisoner was being brought in a mounted officer cantered up alongside him and began slashing at him and belaboring him with a kind of sjambok. I ran forward, and the moment the officer saw me he stopped and dropped back again, looking very sheepish.

"The Italians put down the rising with merciless severity. They forced their way in detachments through the little narrow streets shooting down every one they met. Far on into the evening groups of soldiers were hurrying through the lanes and alleys, all of them with revolvers in both hands exacting an awful vengeance on the native population. It was perhaps necessary, but it was a very terrible means of preventing further trouble from within the city.

"On my way back late in the afternoon I told some of the officers in the trenches of the disgraceful carnage and other horrid sights I had witnessed at that house. The troops all round received the news with wild delight.

"There is one thing I must say for the Italian soldiers. They are incredibly magnificent under fire. I saw some fine sights and steady coolness in the South African campaign, but everything has been eclipsed by what I saw in Tripoli. For instance, in going across the open space under a heavy crossfire between one plantation and another the men never quickened their pace a fraction. All round bullets were whistling and kicking up dust spots in front, behind and all among them. They would just stoop down and pick out the bullets from the sand to save them as souvenirs. Even the sight of their comrades dropping at their side left the survivors unmoved, and they joked and mocked at the whizzing and singing of the bullets flying past.

"For sheer cold, unemotional daring I have never seen anything to equal it. They are, as a whole, a splendid body of men from the point of view of physique and are magnificently disciplined."

A BEAUTIFUL MORO ARMY POST.

Ludlow Barracks, Moro Province, is rapidly achieving a reputation as one of the most attractive posts in the Philippines. Passengers who take the interisland trip and visit the place may be heard to give expression to remarks somewhat like this: "What a beautiful post! I have not seen a more attractive one in the islands. I believe I'd rather be stationed here than anywhere else in this division." The approach to this delightful post is by way of the Bay of Parang, which forms part of Illana Bay. From the water's edge the ground gradually rises to an elevation of nearly 200 feet toward the post proper, situated within half a mile of the bay. In his description of the view to be had from the barracks the editor of the *Outpost*, the regimental paper, is carried away by his subject, and finds it difficult to discover language strong enough to picture the panorama that unrolls itself. That he makes a brave effort may be judged from this account of what Col. G. S. Young, commanding the 21st U.S. Infantry, and his officers and men see spread before them from day to day: "There are mountains whose peaks catch the early morning rays and cause the light of setting day to linger. There are valleys where fleecy clouds love to tarry and varying shadows delight to play. There are unkempt virgin forests ever fresh and fragrant through tropical rains and morning dews. Toward the west, with Bong Island in the background, lies the beautiful Bay of Parang, whose waters, whether shimmering in the moonlight, or drinking in celestial hues from gorgeous skies above, or casting reflected rays from setting suns in delicate colors on mountain, forest or passing cloud, afford a tranquil beauty which never wearies." Whether after all that opulence of natural beauty the men of the 21st will be satisfied with their home surroundings when they return to the States only time can tell, but doubtless they would be dead indeed to beauty if such scenes did not keep alive many vivid memories.

The hospital at Ludlow Barracks is one of the finest in the Philippine Islands. It was built in 1906 and took the place of an old nipa building. It is larger than any other hospital in the islands, with the exception of the Division Hospital at Manila. It is beautifully situated on the highest point of the post.

There are two large wards, which contain sixty-two beds. The daily average number of patients during the past year was eight. This is a very low average, con-

sidering that it is a regimental post and that all the organizations of the 21st Infantry Regiment have been stationed there during the greater part of the year. The chief surgeon is Capt. J. C. Gregory; assistant surgeon, Lieut. Charles W. Haverkampf. Up to Oct. 7 there had not been a court-martial in eighteen months. The base dental station of the Department of Mindanao is at this hospital. It is in charge of 1st Lieut. R. F. Patterson. It was in 1909 that the severest typhoid epidemic in the history of the islands broke out at this post. The 23d Infantry then was stationed there. Vigorous work by the Medical Department checked the epidemic, and since the arrival of the 21st, in March, 1910, the post has been remarkably free from sickness of all kinds.

A MUCH TRAVELED ARMY MISS.

The United States Army can now probably claim the world's juvenile traveling record by virtue of the globe-trotting of little Miss Julia D. Kitts, daughter of Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st U.S. Inf. Incidentally her record sheds a strong light upon the mutations of the Army officer and the frequent recurrence of "moving day." Few of those who have borne the title of "Daughter of the Regiment" have more justly earned the appellation than this wee wayfarer. The child was born at Fort Lincoln, N.D., April 29, 1904, and was the first baby born at that post. Within three weeks she had traveled 472 miles; within two months, 1,250 miles; within six months, 3,750 miles, and within one year, 13,300 miles. In this short time the baby had traveled from North Dakota to Minnesota, to the Atlantic coast, to San Francisco, and thence across the Pacific to the Philippines. It took her only two years more to add seventeen thousand miles to her record, making the total distance covered in three years, 32,200 miles, or on an average more than ten thousand miles a year. She has kept on going and at present has more than 46,000 miles to her credit. This does not include the distance traveled in commissary wagons and on Moro ponies. Nothing seemed to check her ardor for traveling even when in long clothes, for she was still at it when Chaplain Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., administered the rite of baptism. The little lady was then at sea on the transport Sherman, Feb. 26, 1905, the regiment being on its way to the Philippines and the ship ploughing along at the speed of twelve knots an hour. This youthful tourist who could put to shame Phineas Fogg, Jules Verne's traveling hero, has nearly completed her second tour of foreign service with the regiment. The *Outpost*, the entertaining regimental paper of the 21st, made an elaborate account of Miss Julia's wanderings a feature of its first anniversary number on Oct. 7. The regiment is now stationed at Mindanao, P.I.

NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Government is planning to establish a model rubber plantation at Iwahig penal colony, planting 200 acres as the initial step.

The exclusive use of lumber produced in the Philippines in all construction work for the Government in the Philippines is a new policy announced at Manila. It involves establishing large government lumber yards for storing lumber until it can be properly cured.

The Philippine Government announces its desire to establish a direct steamship service between Manila and Japanese ports, for which object it is conferring with steamship authorities. U.S. Consul General G. E. Anderson, of Hong Kong, reports. Most tourists and visitors to the Philippines now travel via Hong Kong. A direct line to Japan would save considerable time in reaching the Philippines, would avoid the necessity of crossing the often rough China Sea twice, and would probably increase the number of visitors by offering better steamship accommodations. With the opening of Manila's immense new modern hotel by January, it is expected that travel to and through the islands will greatly increase. Most of the European steamship lines are now calling at Manila.

A marine railway and slip will be built at Manila, the Free Press says, to accommodate any vessel under 3,000 tons net and any of the United States transports arriving at Manila. It will be built opposite Engineers Island, on the new fill, by Manuel Earnshaw & Co. The railway will be built in conjunction with the new works of the company, which are to be moved to the new location from the present site in San Nicolas. The investment will cost more than \$500,000.

Contracts which will amount to over \$1,500,000 gold for furnishing the Subsistence Department of the Army in the Philippines with certain qualities of supplies for use during the first half of 1912 have been awarded to eighteen Manila firms. These are the first such contracts of any size that have ever been awarded in the islands.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' CLUB.

The steadily increasing returns from the enlisted men who are members or visitors at the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club at 317 C street, N.W., in Washington, D.C., proves how much the club is appreciated by our "boys" in uniform. During the summer months as much as \$50 in one month was collected for membership fees (twenty-five cents a month), night's lodgings (twenty-five cents a night, including warm bath and towels) and lockers (ten cents per month).

Necessary repairs and enlarging the building compels the ladies of the Woman's Army and Navy League, who have charge of the club, to resort to entertainments every winter, in order to keep the clubhouse in good sanitary condition. Buying an old building eleven years ago may have been a mistake, but the League has never had any large legacy bequeathed to it, nor large sums given; and as it is necessary to maintain the club in a locality convenient to men from the navy yard, Marine Barracks, Washington Barracks and Fort Myer, it was difficult to find a building suitable for a clubhouse. Some day we trust a patriotic and wealthy and generous patron will make her or his name famous (like Miss Gould) by erecting a large, appropriate building for an enlisted men's clubhouse, of which they shall be justly proud. Now we are only glad we can do something for our men in a twenty room, four story house, but after visiting the many beautiful clubhouses for soldiers and sailors in London and Aldershot, England, the writer felt humiliated to return to our little, old-fashioned dwelling house at 317 C street, which the Army and Navy women of Washington, D.C., have converted at much expense

into a cosy clubhouse, where doors are never closed day or night to any man in United States uniform.

J. P. K.

A tea and cake and candy sale will be given at the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, at 317 C street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1911, from three to six. Admission, fifty cents, including tea. Tickets can be procured from any member of the Army and Navy League or the club committee. The ladies of the committee are: Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, Mrs. William J. Snow, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. R. T. Mulligan, Mrs. George F. Elliott, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. C. E. Edwards, Miss Helena C. Palmer; Mrs. Aulick Palmer, chairman, 1401 Belmont street, N.W., Washington.

It is hoped that all who can will be present to further the excellent work done by the club for the best interests of enlisted men.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Army and Navy officers contemplating a visit to Nova Scotia during their summer leaves should not fail to go to Oak Island, which is reached by way of the town of Chester, lying about threescore miles inland from Digby. On the island they will find as striking evidences of the credulity of man as can be seen anywhere else perhaps in the entire world. There they will not only see a deeply pitted area which has been honeycombed by successive relays of diggers inspired by the hope of finding at last the treasures of Captain Kidd, the pirate, but probably also find engines and workmen busy at the fine old game of digging for pirates' gold. The visitors may there sadly reflect upon the ease with which human nature can be led away by greed for gold, for they will be in a country where for more than a century sane, hard-headed Nova Scotians have tried to reach the bottom of the "Money Pit," the alluring name given to the spot where the pirate is supposed to have hidden his loot. But Ralph D. Paine does not consider Kidd much of a pirate after all, but rather a much abused sea captain, who was at the worst only a third or fourth-rater as a pirate in days when that occupation was at its zenith. In his "Book of Buried Treasure," just published by Sturgis and Walton Company, New York, Mr. Paine seeks to rescue the reputation of Kidd. To those who have been frightened in their childhood by having Kidd held before them as a sort of bogie-man it may come as a shock to be told that Kidd never cut a throat nor made a victim walk the plank, and came to his end by being hanged for the inglorious offense of cracking the skull of his gunner with a wooden bucket. The reputed riches he is said to have buried in nobody knows how many places from the Gulf of Mexico to Nova Scotia were as mythical as his crimes, and altogether Mr. Paine is determined to strip from that historic fraud every shred of glory and romance. So persistently, however, does the legend survive that still in these days of enlightenment and conscientious scanning of official records companies are formed and large capital subscribed to dig for the treasure supposedly left by Kidd, and no place has received such close examination as the spot on Oak Island, which has already swallowed up at least a hundred thousand dollars in labor and machinery. The pirates' hoard of Trinidad, the Cocos Island delusion and other fictions are dealt with by the author in a thorough manner, even to the publication of maps and excerpts from the official records.

Vol. X., the tenth annual edition of the *Copper Handbook*, is just received. The new issue of this work, which is considered a standard authority on the subject of copper and copper mines for the entire globe, has 1,902 octavo pages, containing nearly 1,500,000 words, and, in addition to the miscellaneous chapters, lists and describes 8,130 copper mines and copper mining companies in all parts of the world, this being the largest number of titles ever listed by any work on mining. The descriptions range from two or three lines, in the case of dead companies, wherein reference is made to detailed descriptions in past volumes at the period of their activity, up to twenty-one pages in the case of the Anaconda mine, which yields one-eighth of all the copper made in the world. The miscellaneous chapters of the book, twenty-four in number, treat the subject of copper from all possible viewpoints, there being chapters on the history, chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy, brands and grades, alloys and substitutes for copper, with a copious glossary, and a chapter of statistics ending the book that contains forty-odd tables, thoroughly covering copper production, consumption, movements, prices, dividends, etc. The *Copper Handbook* is sold on the unique plan adopted nine years ago, the publisher sending the book by mail, prepaid, to any address ordered, without advance payment of any sort, and subject to return after a week's inspection. The price is \$5 in a strong green buckram binding with silk headband and gilt top, or \$7.50 in full library morocco. Anyone interested in copper, as a producer, consumer or investor in shares, would do well to write the author and publisher, Mr. Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich., ordering a copy of the new *Copper Handbook* sent prepaid, subject to approval.

United States Army officers who have come in touch with the problem of using the natives in our dependencies for military purposes will find much to instruct them in the beautifully illustrated and printed work by Major G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., Royal Field Artillery, of the British army, entitled, "The Armies of India." The pictures in colors in the volume are from paintings by Major A. C. Lovett, of the Gloucestershire Regiment. In a foreword Field Marshal Earl Roberts urges a close study of the difference in treatment that ought to be given to natives in arranging the conditions of their service in order to allow for widely different idiosyncrasies. Lord Roberts speaks in the highest terms of the Imperial Service troops, organized and maintained by the rulers of the great feudatory states of Hindustan. Lord Lake's pursuit of Holkar in the war of 1806 is said in this book to have been one of the great cavalry feats of history. It was not till 350 miles had been traversed in the short space of a fortnight that, after the British had marched all night, Holkar's cavalry camp was ridden down at dawn by the charge of the English troops, who destroyed a large number of his horse, took many prisoners and almost got that desperate Mahratta himself. It was in the command of troops in India that Wellesley, later as the Duke of Wellington to win at Waterloo, obtained his experience in high command. In his movement against the combined forces of Scindia and the Bhonsla he found himself one day in front of about 55,000 Mahrattas posted in the fork

of two rivers and having a magnificent park of artillery. The British numbered but 4,500 men, of whom 2,200 were cavalry. With an audacity that took no account of the disparity in numbers, Wellesley decided to attack. He happily discovered a ford across the river protecting the enemy's front, and was able to make an impetuous attack upon the enormous force of the Mahrattas. Though counter attacks several times made the situation look serious, the enemy fled after three hours of fighting and left the British in possession of the field. The casualties of the latter were more than two thousand, or nearly one-half of the whole force. The book is from the press of Adam and Charles Black, London.

A brief illustrated "Manual of Semaphore Signaling in the Field" has been prepared by Capt. Guido F. Verbeck, commanding Battery A, Field Art., National Guard of New York, and is published in a pocket volume by Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. It has been recently placed before a board of Field Artillery officers convened for the purpose of considering such codes. The code presented is as well adapted to the use of other arms as for the use of Artillery in the transmission of firing data, and, being easily mastered, makes it possible for any organization to have a number of expert signalmen. It is not usual at present in National Guard organizations to have men who are very proficient in signaling, and it is often necessary to resort to slow and inaccurate methods of signaling. This code should therefore be of much value, as it does not require knowledge of signal apparatus, the signals being given with the arms alone, with a square flag held in the hand, or with an improvised flag of handkerchiefs or any white material. The code is intended especially for the use of small bodies of troops or units operating without detachments of the Signal Corps. Captain Verbeck is the son of Adjutant General Verbeck, and only recently organized Battery A, meeting with great success.

Just now, when there is so much agitation of the question of what shall be the form of encouragement of the U.S. Government should extend to American ships using the Panama Canal, the little book, "A Manual of Ship Subsidies," by Edwin M. Bacon, A.M. (A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago), will be found very helpful in arriving at a correct view of the kind of assistance granted by different governments to their commercial shipping. An historical summary of the systems operative in all nations is presented in what might be called tabloid form, with, however, a continuity of examination that makes the record quite readable. The reader in the very introduction is taught the danger that lies in giving one particular meaning to the word "subsidy," for in different countries it has different meanings, which may upset one's conclusions based on a single interpretation of the word. "Ship subsidies," we are told, "are in various forms: premiums on construction of vessels; navigation bounties; trade bounties; fishing bounties; postal subsidies for the carriage of ocean mails; naval subventions and government loans on low rates of interest." As a result of the alleged partiality in the awarding of contracts under the subsidizing of a famous British line a parliamentary inquiry was begun in 1859-60, which ended in the management of the ocean mail service being taken from the Admiralty and placed wholly in the hands of the Post-office Department. In the contract made with Samuel Cunard in 1838, the beginning of that celebrated line, the subsidy was to be sixty thousand pounds sterling a year for a service twice a month by steam between Liverpool, Halifax, Quebec and Boston, with a reduction for a single voyage a month in the winter. There were also definite restrictions as to turning their steamers over to the government in time of war. All were to be inspected by Admiralty officers and were to carry officers of the Navy to care for the mails, this being the way that the Admiralty came to control the shipping of the mails. The grand total of subsidies and subventions paid by Great Britain and all her colonies in 1911 approximates ten million dollars. In France the total mail subsidies amount to five million dollars a year, while the construction and navigation bounties reach three and a half million more. The growth of Germany's merchant marine under the influence of government subsidies is carefully explained, mention being made of the opposition which Bismarck had to face when, in 1881, he brought forward his first project to meet French subsidies with German subsidies.

The Sturgis and Walton Company, New York, publishes "A Ship of Solace" by Eleanor Mordaunt, which describes a fictitious voyage of two young women from Glasgow to Melbourne, one of them being in quest of health, the other her companion. The book is vivaciously written, diversified with apt poetic quotations and not depressing bits of humor, and narrates the experiences of the long journey on a sailing ship in storm and sunshine. Two love stories are woven into the recital, one of them having a surprising ending.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

That the friends of the medical officers of the French army are determined to resent the attitude of superior line officers toward them is shown by the open letter in *Le Caducée* of Paris of recent issue. The letter is addressed to Senator Humbert, one of the most influential champions of the Medical Corps in the French Senate, and calls his attention to "the contemptuous treatment accorded by certain line officers to medical officers." Only recently, it is pointed out, a court-martial acquitted by eight out of nine votes a colonel who had slapped a surgeon in the face because the latter for reasons he deemed proper had declined to shake hands with him. Last July a surgeon major died in Senegal from exposure and overwork in the discharge of his professional duties. The military honors rendered at his funeral were exactly those that had been given previously to the janitor of the hospital, a N.C.O. of native troops. "If the ministerial circular relative to the funeral honors," says the open letter, "places on the same level the medical officer in charge of a hospital and the janitor thereof, it is unacceptable to the conscience of the Medical Corps and offensive to the entire profession."

A firm in Tientsin has received an order to supply the Chinese army with 60,000 pairs of boots, at the price of about \$1 gold a pair. Owing to the inferiority of Chinese leather, the firm decided to buy in America and make the boots in Tientsin.

At Nagasaki, Japan, among vessels now building or contracted for by the Mitsu Bishi dockyard are a second-class cruiser of 5,000 tons for the Japanese government and a small gunboat of 1,000 tons for the Chinese government. A contract has been entered into with the Japanese government to build an armored cruiser of 27,000 tons to cost about \$6,500,000, to be completed in 1914. The steel for this cruiser is to come from England and Germany and the armament from the arsenal at Kure, Japan. To accommodate the largest warships

afloat, No. 3 Dock is to be enlarged, the length to about 800 feet and the width to 115 feet. At the government navy yard at Sasebo, about forty-six miles from Nagasaki, extensive improvements and additions are in course of construction. A new drydock 777 feet long, 111 feet wide and thirty-eight feet deep, is now building and will be the largest in the Orient. The cruiser Chikuma, a second-class cruiser of 5,000 tons, twenty-six knots speed, with turbine engines, was launched at this yard on April 1, 1911, it being the first of the larger type of vessels to be launched there.

The French government has decided to give a medal to all those who took part in the war of 1870 against Germany. This is the first time, according to Henri Rochefort's caustic comment, that a nation has thus celebrated a defeat. Within a month of the publication of the conditions of the award 900,000 applications for the medals had been made, although the official estimate was that not more than 600,000 claims would be presented. From this it is calculated that France had 2,500,000 men under the colors during the war.

Great Britain's twenty-first battleship of the Dreadnought type, the Centurion, was launched at Devonport Nov. 18. It is said she is the best armored ship afloat. Mrs. Churchill, wife of the new First Lord of the Admiralty, named the Centurion, which is a sister ship of the King George V., and has a displacement of 23,000 tons. Her length is 555 feet, beam 89 feet and draught 27½ feet, while her engines are expected to develop 31,000 horsepower. A feature is the extraordinary number of watertight compartments, scores of which are intended to render the vessel unsinkable, even if a section below the water line is penetrated by a torpedo.

The new German battleship which replaces the old Hagen was launched Nov. 11 in the presence of Emperor William and Empress Auguste Victoria and christened Kaiserin by Princess Victoria Louise. Grand Admiral Von Koester made the speech of the day. The new warship, he said, was intended to help maintain an honorable peace, but should war come the Kaiserin would be found, like her Majesty's sons, always ready joyfully to offer their lives for the fatherland.

Adolph Messimy, the Minister of War, has appealed to the military painter, Edouard Détaille, for advice in the selection of new uniforms for the French army. Water color sketches made in conformity with the technical requirements of the Military Uniform Commission have been submitted by M. Détaille. The model most likely to be accepted comprises the present blue tunic and red breeches, with blue stripes of cloth wound round the calves. The field uniform is a loose overcoat of reseda or mignonette gray color, with reseda leggings. A helmet designed by Edouard Détaille will probably replace the present headgear for the cavalry and artillery. The color effects of these new uniforms are exceedingly picturesque.

The publication of Lord Charles Beresford's book, "The Betrayal," has been postponed. It is understood that while Lord Charles remains unalterable in his criticism of recent naval administrations, and continues to lament the loss of great opportunities, he has been compelled to modify the force of that portion of the book dealing with the immediate future. His opinions tally with those of Winston Churchill, the recently appointed successor of Reginald McKenna in the First Lordship of the Admiralty, and having learned unofficially of the new First Lord's theories he realizes the difficulty of making public objections which are already officially acknowledged.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

East Orange, N.J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The student of history who reads the story of the first day's battle at Gettysburg will note with interest that of the six Infantry divisions which fought that day five were commanded by New York generals—Robinson, Doubleday, Wadsworth, Barlow and Steinwehr.

John Cleveland Robinson was born in Binghamton, N.Y. At the age of eighteen he entered the Military Academy, where he remained three years, and left with the intention of studying law. After a year of civil life he joined the Regular Army as second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1846, the rank which he held during the Mexican War, in which he fought with distinction. He was commissioned captain in 1850; served in 1850-58 in the Florida war against Seminole Indians; made a record for bravery and efficient services. At the close of the Seminole War he was ordered to Utah, where he was assigned to the command of Fort Bridger. Returning, he was placed in command of Fort McHenry, Md., where he was stationed at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Robinson was made a Detroit colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers in September, 1861, and soon after received a commission as major of the 2d U.S. Infantry. On April 28, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, having already been placed in command of a brigade at Newport News, Va. He was transferred soon after to the Army of the Potomac, where he was assigned to a brigade in Kearny's Division of the 3d Corps, with which he participated in most of the battles before Richmond, at Fredericksburg, after which, on Dec. 29, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the 2d Division of the 1st Army Corps. He was present at Chancellorsville with his division, but was not in action.

At Gettysburg Robinson's division took a prominent part in the hard fighting of the 1st Corps during the battle on the first day, his troops holding the right of the corps' line. He maneuvered his troops rapidly and skilfully, holding a superior force in check for hours and capturing in an open field a large part of Iverson's North Carolina Brigade. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel of the Regular Army for meritorious service at Gettysburg, and colonel for services at Mine Run and the battle of the Wilderness.

On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in 1864 the 1st Army Corps was transferred to the 5th, and with the Robinson Division at the battle of Alsop's Farm, May 8, 1864. Robinson, while leading his men to fight, was shot through his left knee, necessitating amputation of his leg. He received from the War Department the decoration of medal of honor and was brevetted brigadier and major general in the U.S. Army. On May 6, 1869, General Robinson was retired with the rank of major general, and his long military career, with its honorable and brilliant record, was brought to a close. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state of New York on the same ticket with Governor John A. Dix. He was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. For several years

before his death he was blind. He died at his home, Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1897, aged seventy-nine years.

B. FRANK GREEN.

FAULTS OF THE INFANTRY DRILL BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a Militia officer who has been trying to master the new Infantry Drill Regulations, and as one who is engaged in literary pursuits as a means of livelihood, I want to add my criticism to the many other excellent ones published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The English used is execrable. After those responsible for the book had worked out the problem they should have had some competent man rewrite it for the sake of the sufferers who now have to delve into its puzzles to find out what it's all about.

Brevity is all very well in its way, but it should never be sacrificed to clearness. For the sake of saving a few pages of white paper and of making the book look thinner they have omitted and omitted. They force the reader to go backward and backward, and then forward and forward to find some buried paragraph which refers to some other and then to another, until eventually he finds what he seeks. I was working out the new regulations with a party of presumably intelligent officers the other evening when the question of ceremonies came up. Is the regiment to be presented to the colonel at review or not? It took us twenty minutes to find the obscure paragraph which told us what we wanted to know.

There is in the book practically nothing about guides. Already I have heard endless discussions as to their exact duties. There should have been such a page if for nothing else than for the benefit of the enlisted men who want to know their work. The little that is said about them is scattered all over the book. There is not a word about the posts of the non-commissioned staff that I can find, and nothing in the plate.

The style of the book is muddy and turgid. Its sentences are long and involved. Its pages are freighted with platitudes about the art of war, which should have been left to other text-books. This one is supposed to be simply about tactics. I almost expect some day to find among its generalities "Birds of a feather flock together," or "A stitch in time saves nine."

Heaven knows that the old regulations were bad enough. For example, a successive formation was defined (I quote from memory) as "one in which the various elements arrive on the line successively." One of the first canons of rhetoric is that the word to be defined is not used in the definition.

Doubtless West Pointers and college men will be able to unlock the many mysteries which lurk in the pages of our new book; but what is the average enlisted man to do who wishes to learn his new drill? I predict that the book will require a mass of interpretations as thick as the new regulations themselves, but I hope not so thickheaded.

A VICTIM.

[We shall publish soon a special edition of the Drill Regulations, in which many points which seem obscure are made plain. The book will also have a specially prepared index, by which the various subjects may be readily found. We shall also publish in our special edition illustrations of the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber, omitted from the new drill book, which will be useful to officers and men.]

AIGUILLETTES AND UNIFORM CHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Lest those in authority in Washington listen seriously to the recent articles favoring a more extended use of the aiguillette, let us have a few words from the other side of the fence.

"Medico" says "the use of the aiguillette by all staff officers appears to be in line with the natural progress in our uniforms." Let us hope that this was a well veiled sarcasm.

What does the aiguillette mean to most of us? That the wearer is a bona-fide staff officer, and not an officer of a staff department. And, further, that he is associated with the preparation and issuance of orders. And, if the undersigned is correct in his understanding of the matter, that was what the aiguillette was originally intended to indicate. Why, then, should we attempt to change the time-honored meaning and significance of the aiguillette? It is suggested that Captain Moss or other military historian with a knowledge of the traditions of the Service discuss the origin of the aiguillette and the reasons therefor.

Incidentally, let us agree with a recent writer from the Pacific coast, that there are being altogether too many changes in our uniforms, and that, if we are to have any Congressional legislation in the future, of real importance, it includes an act for the prohibition of further and future changing of the uniform without the direct authority of Congress.

The numerous changes in any way for the better? Are they in any way improving the efficiency of the Service? Are they doing aught but improving the pocketbooks of the numerous and high priced military tailors? Not to go back to the Mexican War, let us consider a few changes for which there has never been advanced any plausible reason. The change of the very pretty and traditional Infantry white to a dirty blue, in which change the Infantry, so far as can be learned, were never consulted, and which change was not made by Infantry officers. Why the change from a color that the Infantry had always been so proud of, and which the Infantry, almost to a man, would be glad to get back again to-day? There is no feeling of traditional honors connecting the baby blue with the Infantry arm. Most of them dislike it exceedingly, as is noted by the scarcity of blue lined capes to-day, whereas almost every Infantry officer formerly had a pretty white lined cape and wore it frequently. If we have got to have changes, why not give the Infantry back their longed-for white, and for which they are willing to pay the slight cost of the exchange, instead of forcing on the Army the \$35 to \$50 aiguillettes?

Why was the prettiest and most becoming blue cap we ever had taken away from us, and the full dress cap prescribed, unless it was a desire for more gilt lace? And just as soon as the Army as a whole had completed that change and had, at some expense, had all their dress caps covered with "gilt lace," they get busy and prescribe another full dress cap just different enough from the other in design to cause every officer in the

Service to dig down into his pocket for a new full dress cap. Incidentally, white and service cap also.

We note in a recent edition of the JOURNAL that the new uniform order will shortly be published and that the social evening dress is to be prescribed as a necessary part of the uniform. And yet it was not so long ago that someone was advancing the reason for some of the changes as being for a reduction in the number of "necessary" uniforms. Reduction! It is a well known fact that all of us have civilian evening dress, especially necessary if we ever go out in civil life in the evening, and now in addition we are going to be forced to purchase this additional bunch of "gilt lace" (for the benefit of the military tailors). And the next bunch of "gilt lace" is that which they are now slipping into this same uniform order, to wit, the mess jacket. It is a fair bet, and the money easily won, that just as soon as all regiments and corps submit the designs for their mess jackets the order will be issued prescribing it as a most "necessary" part of the uniform. The undersigned has worn his present full dress uniform but about twice since July, 1909, and can see no present prospect of wearing it for months, if not years, to come. Has not had occasion to wear such a thing as a social evening dress for years, and can't see any future use for the same unless they get sensible and abolish the full dress uniform. And as for the use for a mess jacket—never!

Unless the juggling with the uniform soon ceases the officers, especially the married ones, that live within their pay will be looked on with suspicion. How the junior officers, particularly the lieutenants that are married, can stand the pace is beyond the undersigned, who, incidentally, is married.

Let us call off this aiguillette question and all further changes of the uniform, unless, indeed, they see fit to do away with some of the gilt lace, preferably the full dress coat. Let Congress get busy and call a halt on this changing of the uniforms. Let us hear from some of the officers of the Service, and who may be, as the undersigned is, in a staff department or corps, and who are averse to this hue and cry for more "gilt lace." Let us hear from some of the line who have always been noted for the common sense and sound judgment in matters of universal concern. Speak up, and let those in Washington feel that the entire Army does not want more "gilt," but a stricter application of our uniforms to the real and business necessities of the Service.

OLIVE DRAB.

MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It does not seem to be comprehended that the advent of the Benet-Mercie gun has entirely changed the machine-gun platoon question.

The Maxim machine gun was like a small piece of artillery. The Benet-Mercie gun is like a small arm.

The Maxim machine gun cannot accompany an advancing firing line of skirmishers without exposing its position. The Benet-Mercie automatic rifle looks at a distance like any other rifle and can always accompany the firing line without exposing its position.

To carry on the march two Maxim guns, with appurtenances, without ammunition, requires five pack animals. To carry two Benet-Mercie guns, with appurtenances and six hundred rounds of ammunition besides, requires only one pack animal.

It is plain that the Benet-Mercie gun with cavalry does not require any separate organization for its use. Two of these rifles, with six thousand rounds of ammunition, can be carried by each trooper of cavalry on three led horses and served by five men two being gunners, two ammunition servers and none a non-commissioned officer. In action the animals would remain with the led horses of the troop, the rifles being carried by hand.

The regiment could thus have on the line of battle, if necessary, twenty-four machine guns instead of, as at present, two. These guns would be handled by the best shots in the regiment. This machine gun fire would go far to offset the absence of the horse holders from the firing line.

It is well worth while to consider these facts before making any further provision for a machine-gun platoon or a machine-gun company as part of a regiment of Cavalry.

The old machine gun is obsolete. The system founded on it, is, inevitably, obsolete.

AN OFFICER OF CAVALRY.

A CONVENIENT SHIRT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I desire to invite the attention of all those who may be interested to an undershirt provided with collar and wrist bands to which collars and cuffs may be attached, thus obviating the necessity for wearing a superfluous and discomfort-causing outer shirt under the uniform blouse or coat. I had often observed my officer friends in Europe wearing such a garment, and I had long sought it, though in vain, in this country; but it was not until this summer while abroad that I was able to renew my supply.

Why would this not be a desirable garment for use in our Army, with uniforms with which the wearing of linen collars and cuffs is not only mandatory, but legally necessary, as the portions of the blouse or coat next to the skin at the wrists and neck become badly soiled if not protected by a collar and cuffs of changeable and washable material?

One who has worn such a garment as I have in mind will not willingly revert to the cumbersome and uncomfortable outer shirt, unless forced to do so through unavoidable conditions. Dealers in undergarments in this country inform me that undershirts with collar and wrist bands are not manufactured here, for the reason that there is no call for them; but once their virtues become known and a demand for them is thus created they would be manufactured.

There is a woolen garment of this description (made in Germany) to be had in this country, but the wearing of wool next the skin is most undesirable, in my opinion.

H. W. YEMANS.

ONE LIST.

Table of dead and wounded officers of the 2d Army at the battle of Mukden, Feb. 27 to March 10, 1905:

	Dead.	Wounded.
Infantry	153	358
Cavalry	0	7
Artillery	7	35

Is it strange that the Cavalry and Artillery would enjoy being on one list for promotion with the Infantry?

W. K. WRIGHT, Lieut. Col., 8th Inf.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

There is now absolutely no prospect of the 6th and 4th Cavalry being relieved from duty on the Mexican border before next spring. The State Department refuses to consider any suggestions by which these regiments can be returned to their regular stations. The recent upheaval in Mexico is just serious enough in character to convince the authorities in the State Department that a force of troops should be kept on the border. If the new revolution should gain much strength the State Department is apt to make a request that more troops be sent to the border. While the troops have not been called upon to do any fighting, the State Department is convinced that their presence there has prevented a wholesale violation of the neutrality law and done much to keep peace in Mexico.

Advices from El Paso, Texas, of Nov. 17, state that Companies E, F, G and H of the 23d U.S. Infantry will remain at Fort Bliss until after the Revista revolutionary scare has blown over. The War Department telegraphed Col. Edwin F. Glenn to keep the headquarters and battalion at the fort pending further orders. The 23d Infantry companies had expected to be ordered to move to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, in order to turn over the post of Fort Bliss entirely to the 4th Cavalry, which has been encamped on the fort reservation. The general orders from Washington keep all troops on the border, including the 23d, and the officers are making preparations to spend the winter there.

It has been decided not to send the 23d Infantry to Fort Benjamin Harrison. One of the Infantry regiments to come home from the Philippines in the near future may be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The first American Good Roads Congress opened at Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, without the expected presence of President Taft, who telegraphed that the White House physicians forbade him to risk the visit to Richmond, because of the development of a cold which the President took on the last day of his Western trip. In telegraphing his regrets he said: "I have been looking forward to taking part in the Good Roads Congress with a great deal of pleasure because I am in sympathy with the movement, which is gaining strength in every state and in the nation for the construction of permanent good roads. The effect they will have in increasing the value of farms, in making the lives of farmers and their families much more full of comfort, and in the general benefit conferred by greater ease of inter-communication the country over, cannot be exaggerated. I wish I could be present to utter my approval and encouragement." One of the objects of this congress is to set afoot an organized road-building movement within states. No Federal aid is to be asked, but each locality is to be stimulated to share in a general plan. Interest in the congress is great, especially in the Southern states, which have sent large delegations. Most of these come from localities where local good roads associations have been formed. More than one hundred such organizations are represented in the movement for the betterment of the highways of the South, to which this congress will devote much of its attention. Senator Martin, of Virginia, declared himself in favor of a Federal appropriation of at least \$50,000,000 a year for road improvement. Senator Swanson, of Virginia, and Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, indicated their approval. Senator Martin said he would favor cutting down the rivers and harbors appropriation, or, if necessary, have the Treasury issue bonds for the work. He pledged himself to work for some sort of a plan at the coming Congress, and said he would ask President Taft to touch upon the subject in his message to Congress.

Among the patents recently granted to Navy officers was one to Lieut. Comdr. Richard Drace White, U.S.N., on a recording speedometer. The idea embodies an entirely new principle in speed measuring devices, viz., the measuring of motion during small regular increments of time and evaluating the measurements thus made according to standardized scales which give the results in desirable standardized terms. The principle of balancing centrifugal forces or forces of inertia against resisting forces is not involved. The device is valuable for measuring speeds of wheeled vehicles, such as automobiles, tram cars and motorcycles, as well as water craft, including ships, small boats and automobile torpedoes; also the moving parts of stationary machinery, pumps, engines, etc. It may be of special value in furnishing to the bridge or conning tower or plotting room of warships a continuous record of the ship's speed. The instrument is compact, practical and cheap of construction.

An interesting trial was made at Newport, R.I., Nov. 23, of a Burgess-Wright hydro-aeroplane by Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., aviation instructor at Annapolis. The idea of the test was to rise above the water from a station, make a flight to and alongside a ship, hoist the machine aboard, put to sea and launch the hydro-aeroplane again with the use of a crane and then to make a flight. The hydro-aeroplane, with Lieutenant Rodgers as pilot, was launched from the torpedo station, and after running 200 feet it arose and sailed up the bay. Lieutenant Rodgers circled the U.S.S. Missouri at a height of 400 feet and came down very prettily alongside the U.S.S. Ohio. After this flight the aeroplane was hoisted aboard the ship by a crane. The Ohio then steamed for Point Judith with Lieutenant Rodgers and W. Starling Burgess, builder of the machine, aboard. It was blowing a gale from the Southwest, and rough conditions were just what were wanted. The aeroplane on the lee side of the battleship was swung over the side on the crane and Lieutenant Rodgers was in his seat ready to start the machinery as soon as the craft was free of the ship. The Ohio still had headway when the aeroplane touched the water, and one wing was carried under and snapped off. The experiment consequently had to be declared off for that day. Other tests are to follow.

The Aviation School at College Park will be closed on Nov. 27 and the officers and men transferred to Augusta, Ga., where, according to the present plans of the Signal Corps, the work will be conducted during the winter months, and the college returned to College Park early next summer. With the limited number of officers and facilities much has been accomplished at College Park in the development of aviation for the Service. Without any

attempt to attract the public many marvelous feats have been performed by the Army aviators, and the school has more than kept pace with the achievements in civil life. By transferring the school to Augusta it is thought that the work can be continued without interference by the weather. The following are the officers who are to be transferred to Augusta, Ga.: Capt. C. De Forest Chandler, Capt. P. W. Beck, 1st Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, 2d Lieut. H. H. Arnold, 2d Lieut. De Witt Milling, 2d Lieut. F. M. Kennedy. The enlisted men include 1st Class Sergt. Bert E. Grabo, Sergt. James F. Hartman, Corporal Benjamin F. Ostrander and Earl Cattley, 1st Class Pvts. Jesse M. Ayer, Harold F. Bulifant, W. S. Detrich, Charles Morgans, Ward F. Rice, James O'Brien, Frank S. Scott, Philip Vassallo, James W. Weyland, Pvts. William A. Vechtold, John K. Martin, George R. Weyl, Clarence F. Adams, Cook Charles H. Marsh.

The Secretary of War has received a number of letters protesting against criticism reported in the press to have been made by Mrs. Isabel Morrill Ball, president of the Women's Relief Corps, against certain soldiers of the aeronautical section of the Signal Corps, who were said to have buried their pet dog "Muggins" with military honors, wrapped in the national colors. The writers as a rule believe that Muggins deserved all the military honors reported as given him. The War Department has no official knowledge whatever that such an incident occurred, but it is understood unofficially that while the soldiers gave their dog a military funeral, including the sounding of "taps," the use of the flag played no part in the ceremonies. The Department has had no intention of investigating the incident.

Gen. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, was shot and killed on Nov. 19. Two political malcontents fired at the President as he was leaving the house of a relative. He ran to a stable near the American Legation for refuge. The assailants followed and mortally wounded him. Caceres was moved to the Legation, where he died in half an hour. The dead President was inaugurated on July 1, 1908. He was a large, powerful man, and apparently of pure Caucasian blood. He killed President Heureaux in cold blood, but Heureaux had killed the father of Caceres. The assassination of Caceres is the first serious trouble Santo Domingo has had since the finances of the country were placed under the United States customs receivership six years ago. Following the murder there was no excitement in the city of Santo Domingo.

Orders issued Nov. 24 from the War Department relieve Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., from assignment to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth and assign him to the 27th Infantry. He will join that command. The name of Col. R. N. Getty is removed from the list of detached officers, and the name of Col. W. L. Pitcher is placed on this list. Col. W. C. Butler, Inf., unassigned, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Getty, relieved. Col. J. S. Rogers, Inf., unassigned, is attached to the 2d Infantry and directed to join the regiment. Col. A. R. Paxton, Inf., unassigned, is attached to the 23d Infantry and ordered to take station at Fort Clark, Texas.

That the Oklahoma and Nevada, authorized by the last Appropriation bill, will be oil burners seems now assured. The Navy Department has thoroughly investigated the objections to this important change in the fuel of battleships and is convinced that the use of oil will greatly increase the efficiency of battleships. The authorities of the Navy Department are not unalterably committed to oil fuel for battleships, but their present plans provide for liquid fuel in battleships of the future. The question as to what engines are to go in the ships will not be settled until the contracts are let. As far as that is concerned the fuel to be used will not be fully determined until the contracts are let.

The results of the recent autumn battle practice show the turrets and guns of the different ships that have done the most efficient work. Those entitled to wear the Navy "E" as a mark of excellence are as follows: South Carolina, 12-inch turrets Nos. 2 and 4; Louisiana, all torpedo crews, also 7-inch guns of group No. 5, also 3-inch guns of group No. 5; Minnesota, 7-inch guns of groups Nos. 2 and 7, also 3-inch guns of group No. 2; North Carolina, 6-inch guns of group No. 3; Washington, 6-inch guns of group No. 2, also 3-inch guns of group No. 6.

A "Weltkarte der Funken u. Kabel-Telegraphie," prepared by Otto von Lossberg and Herman Behner, is published by Gea Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. It is a cable and wireless map of the world, showing all coast stations, as well as the steamship lines carrying wireless apparatus. The map, being the first of its kind, is compiled by two of our foremost wireless scientists, and has been recommended for use in German public schools. It is about 36 by 27 inches, and is to the scale of 1:47,000,000.

It is understood that Comdr. Reginald Belknap, executive officer of the North Dakota, will relieve Capt. Henry B. Wilson as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The change will probably take place in January. Commander Belknap is well known in Washington, where he will be welcomed by the officers stationed at the Department. When Captain Wilson goes to sea he will leave a large circle of warm friends not only in the Service, but in other official circles. He is well known and popular on Capitol Hill.

By March 15, 1912, for the first time in years there will be no battleships at the navy yards. This will be due to the fact that work on the Alabama, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Illinois and Wisconsin will be completed. It is doubtful whether any navy in the world has ever been able to reach this point in the number of ships ready for service. If war were declared in March the Navy would be able to put every ship in commission,

and the biggest problem to solve would be the securing of officers and men to man the fleet.

And the Scorpion is again in trouble. About a month ago the contractors completed the work of overhauling her and she was ordered out on her trial trip. It is understood that orders were already issued sending her to Tripoli, but she was found not to be in condition for service. She is now again in the hands of the contractors, who are endeavoring to get her into condition, so that she will be accepted by the Navy Department.

The October Bulletin of the American Red Cross, just published by the society from its headquarters at Washington, contains the report of Col. W. C. Rivers, U.S.A., of the relief work following the eruption last spring of the Taal volcano, which caused such loss of life near Manila. The excellent work of the Army Signal Corps in establishing wireless and also telephone communication with the stricken region and of the Army burial corps under Capt. Willis C. Metcalfe, U.S.A., is praised.

On the eve of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the national officers on reaching Atlanta approved of the action of the metal trades department in opposing the "Taylor efficiency system" which has been adopted by the U.S. Government in some departments. "The Taylor system only tends to make the workman a mere machine," declared Gompers, "and the fight against it will be taken up on the floor of the convention."

The joint board of Army and Navy officers, of which Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland is president, appointed to examine the wreck of the old U.S.S. Maine, in rubber coats, boots and overalls descended to the lower depths of the shattered portions of the wreck at Havana Nov. 22 under the guidance of Major Harley B. Ferguson, U.S.A., engineer in charge of the work. The inspection was somewhat hampered by the great quantity of mud.

The Army uniform order, while approved by General Wood, is subject to changes. Page proofs of the order, which is in print, are to be sent to West Point, Fort Monroe and Fort Leavenworth for correction. The officers at these schools are limited to suggestions for the correction of the text, and are not asked for recommendations as to the important details covered by the order, which is giving about as much trouble as the Drill Regulations.

Papers of the candidates who took the examination in the United States for commissions in the Philippine Scouts have been received at the War Department and marked. There are seven vacancies in the Scouts, but over twice this number have qualified, with the Philippine Islands to be heard from. The character of the papers indicates that a very high class of candidates took the examination.

The Ordnance Department will shortly let contracts for dummy guns and carriages to be issued to the Coast Artillery Militia. About \$300,000 will be expended by the War Department for this equipment of the Coast Artillery Militia armory. With it the Coast Artillery Militia will be able to receive valuable armory instruction.

An admirable map of Cuba, on a scale of ten nautical miles to an inch, has been prepared and issued by the War College Division, General Staff, War Department, Washington, D.C. The map is based on military reconnaissances by the United States Army during the first and second occupation of Cuba, 1898-1902 and 1906-1909. It is in two sections, each about thirty by forty inches.

In accordance with Special Order No. 256, War Department, Nov. 4, 1911, the physical examination of the captains and lieutenants serving in Washington began at the Army Medical Museum on Nov. 21. There are about seventy-five captains and twenty-five lieutenants serving in the War Department and at other posts in the District of Columbia.

No request had been made by the State Department for troops to go to China up to the hour we go to press. The transport Sherman will be held at Manila until the transport Thomas is within six days' sail or so of Manila. If the troops are not ordered to China before the Thomas arrives, the 15th Infantry on board of her will go to China.

Cinematographic films representing the drilling of cadets at the Military College at Buenos Ayres, according to a cable to the New York Herald, were made on Nov. 22 to be sent to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. Some time ago the Minister of War received a splendid album from West Point, showing views of the Military Academy.

A proposal to adopt an olive drab wool winter field uniform for the Marine Corps is being considered by a board which is in session at the Marine Corps headquarters. The board consists of Col. J. E. Mahoney, Lieut. Col. C. L. McCauley, E. K. Cole, Major Dion Williams and Capt. L. M. Gulick.

Surg. Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, brother of Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., is spoken of as a probable successor of the late Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman. No physician of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has a more distinguished record.

To safeguard American interests and prevent a state of anarchy in Santo Domingo, as a result of the assassination of President Caceres, the armored cruisers Washington and North Carolina were on Nov. 21 ordered to San Domingo City.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th U.S. Inf., who is to be retired at his own request Nov. 26, 1911, after more than thirty-six years' service, is a Californian, and was born March 11, 1854, at San Diego. He was appointed to the Army from civil life a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry. He was transferred to the 4th Infantry in February of the same year, and served with that regiment until reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel Nov. 5, 1904, when he was assigned to the 29th Infantry. He was promoted colonel, 8th Infantry, Oct. 28, 1908. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1887. Colonel Mason has seen a wide range of service, including duty on the frontier, during the Indian troubles, duty in Cuba and the Philippines and at various posts in the United States. He took part in the following battles, engagements, expeditions, etc.: Big Horn expedition, February and March, 1870; Powder River expedition, November and December, 1876; Milk River, Colo., Oct. 5, 1879; Thorneburgh relief expedition (with General Merritt command), September, 1879, to July, 1880; expedition to Christfield, Kas., August, 1885; strikes in the Cœur d'Alenes, Idaho, July to November, 1892; El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898; San Juan, Cuba, July 2 and 3 and 10 and 11, 1898; Santiago, Cuba, July 14, 1898; La Loma, P.I., March 25, 1899; Pasay, Cavite Province, P.I., April 15 to June 13, 1899; Imus, P.I., June 19 and 20, 1899; served in Philippine Islands from March 10 to Sept. 26, 1899; Dec. 29, 1900, to Dec. 24, 1901, and June 26, 1903, to date of promotion to lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry; served in Cuba from June 14 to Aug. 3, 1898. He was in command of his regiment while on duty on the Mexican border, San Diego, Cal., March 11 to June 17, 1911. He has been on leave pending his retirement.

Major George W. Ruthers, commissary, U.S.A., upon his own application will be retired from active service March 10, 1912, after more than thirty-one years' service.

Surg. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., who was retired from active service Nov. 16, 1911, is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the Service March 17, 1892. He received his commission as surgeon March 3, 1903, and was last on duty on the Colorado.

Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan, U.S.N., who retires Dec. 1, 1911, was born in New York, and had served for nearly twenty-two years as an enlisted man when he was appointed a boatswain on June 2, 1898. He was commissioned chief boatswain June 2, 1904, his last duty being on the Massachusetts.

First Sergt. James H. Rikeman, U.S.M.C., was placed on the retired list Nov. 20, 1911, at the Naval Prison, Boston, Mass., after thirty years' service in the Marine Corps. He and Mrs. Rikeman will make their home in Port Orange, Fla.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. John N. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Claude Coleman, of San Antonio, Texas, will be married early in January next. Miss Coleman belongs to a well known family in the South. Lieutenant Hodges is a son of the late Robert Hodges, of Baltimore, and a nephew of Mrs. Henry F. Picking, wife of the late Rear Admiral Picking, U.S.N.

Lieut. William D. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Portia Hulme Black were married on Nov. 1, 1911, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. The bride was given away by her father, Edgar Newbold Black, esq., while the groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Livingston Smith, as best man. The maids of honor were Miss Gertrude Griscom, of Haverford, and Miss Clair Price, of Philadelphia, while the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Elsie Buzby, and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, of Philadelphia, and Miss Phoebe Gest, of Trenton, N.J. The ushers were Mr. Edgar Newbold Black, 3d, Lieuts. C. F. B. Price, R. S. Keyser, P. H. Torrey, S. S. Lee and C. B. Matthews, U.S.M.C.

Invitations have been issued by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, U.S.A., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Juliet Hart Taylor, to Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th U.S. Cav. The wedding will be at eight o'clock in the evening of Dec. 2, 1911. Lieut. and Mrs. Ely will live in Honolulu.

The wedding of Miss Louise Pierce to Lieut. William Baggaley, U.S.N., took place in the apartment of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce, in the Essex, Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street, New York city, Nov. 18, 1911. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Pierce, as maid of honor, and Lieut. Louis C. Farley, U.S.N., was best man. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, formerly of New York and now of Montclair, N.J., performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock, and the bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Pierce. She wore a white satin costume with lace and lace veil held with a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore with a pink satin and chiffon gown, a black picture hat with feathers and carried a bunch of pink roses. There were about 150 bridal guests all told. Lieutenant and Mrs. Baggaley will after their honey moon go to Annapolis, where Lieutenant Baggaley is stationed.

Mrs. Rosa Ise announces the marriage of her daughter, Estelle May, to Lieut. Felix Herxes Gygax, U.S.N., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, at Lawrence, Kas.

The engagement is announced of Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Brooke Frevert, of San Diego, Cal.

One of the most beautiful but quiet weddings took place in New York city on Nov. 18, 1911, when Miss Phyllis Howard and 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married by the Rev. P. M. Prescott, of Narragansett Pier. The house was decorated throughout with most exquisite flowers. The room in which they were married was a mass of white chrysanthemums, save one mantel that was banked with white and pale lavender orchids. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. William Jackson, of New York, wore a beautiful white satin dress, trimmed with rare lace and crystals, and a real lace veil caught in place with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Arthur Hagen, who was the matron of honor, wore mauve colored satin, trimmed with quantities of silver, and carried orchids. Two small flower girls wore their white dresses elaborately trimmed with Irish lace and carried baskets of pink and lavender sweet peas. The ushers were Lieuts. Alexander W. Maish, William E. Shedd, Edward Goodyear and Chester Goodyear. Lieutenant Murray's best man was Mr. Sherburne Prescott, of New York. The wedding was attended by a limited number of people owing to mourning in the bride's family. They received a large quantity of very handsome

presents, as both young people are very well known and popular in society in New York. They left after the wedding for Lakewood, N.J. The bride's going-away costume was of dark purple cloth, with a hat of black velvet, trimmed with fur and silver lace, and she wore mink furs to match. Lieut. Murray is the son of Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, who are on their way to Honolulu. His sisters and a large number of relatives represented the family. Miss Sadie Murray wore an elaborate dress of blue satin, with a corsage bouquet of orchids, and Miss Carolyn Murray a gold colored satin, with gardenias. Lieut. and Mrs. Murray will be at home after Dec. 1 at Fort Monroe, Va.

The marriage of Miss Stephanie Trescot, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Trescot, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. George Wade Martin, U.S.M.C., will take place on Saturday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother on N street. Miss Trescot will be attended by Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Elsie Downing.

Wearing heirlooms that have adorned five generations of brides in her family, Miss Julie Goode Cabanne, prominent in St. Louis society, was married to Capt. Austin A. Parker, 24th U.S. Inf., at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1911. The groom and his bride will sail Dec. 5 from San Francisco for Manila, where Captain Parker's regiment will be stationed at Fort McKinley.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Sangren Byington, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Byington, of 2063 West Washington street, Los Angeles, Cal., to Lieut. Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., was formally announced Nov. 23, 1911, by the parents of the bride to be. No date for the wedding has been set. Lieutenant Rowell is attached to the U.S.S. California, flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Edward L. Amory, U.S.N., retired, died in the St. Regis Hotel, New York city, Nov. 19, 1911, from asthma, superinduced by cold contracted on Nov. 14. He was a native of Boston, and entered the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman Sept. 30, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. He served among other duties on the West India, European, Asiatic and North Atlantic Stations in the Swatara, Franklin, Severn, Richmond, Hartford and Tennessee. He was retired on June 29, 1887. He was a member of the University Club. The body was taken to Boston, where funeral services and interment took place.

Mrs. Julia Nugent, widow of Sergt. Major Thomas C. Nugent, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at her home in Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 11, 1911. Mrs. Nugent was the mother of the wife of Col. Frederick Van Vliet, 10th U.S. Cav. Colonel Van Vliet died in 1891 and his widow subsequently married Capt. Frank H. Conant, U.S.N., who died in 1898.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ransom E. Riggs, U.S.N., died on board the battleship Ohio at Hampton Roads early on Nov. 18, 1911. Dr. Riggs was born in Berkeley, S.C., Feb. 28, 1873, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon Jan. 19, 1903. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon in 1906. He was assigned to the Ohio last June.

Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, died in Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1911, where he had been treated for a carbuncle. His serious illness was kept secret, and the news of his death was a great shock to official Washington. Dr. Wyman was sixty-three years old. His brother, Frank Wyman, will take the body to St. Louis for burial. Dr. Wyman had been head of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service since 1902. He secured the establishment of the first hospital for consumptives at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, the leprosy investigation bureau at Hawaii, the creation of a hygienic laboratory at Washington and the establishment of a Bureau of Public Health. He was prominently connected with a score of medical associations and official organizations.

Prof. Nide B. Leach, principal of the Leavenworth Business College, died at his home, No. 318 Grand avenue, Friday morning, Nov. 17, after a brief illness of heart disease. He was sixty-two years old. Professor Leach is the father of Mrs. E. D. Barlow, wife of Captain Barlow, 26th U.S. Inf.

Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, widow of a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., and granddaughter of Daniel Webster, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1911, after a long illness. She was seventy-two years old, her maiden name being Caroline Leroy Appleton. Mme. Bonaparte's mother was a daughter of Daniel Webster. Mme. Bonaparte was married first to Mr. Newbold Edgar, of New York, and after his death became the wife of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore. Five children survive her—Newbold Leroy Edgar, of New York; Comdr. Webster A. Edgar, U.S.N.; Sister Mary de Sales Edgar, of the Convent of the Visitation, Baltimore; Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and the Countess von Moltke-Guttfeldt, of Denmark.

Mrs. J. L. Coulter, mother of Mrs. Brice P. Disque, wife of Captain Disque, 3d U.S. Cav., died at her home, 145 Bryden place, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1911.

Richard Ryland, a native of New York, died suddenly at his home in Reno, Nev., Nov. 11, 1911, aged seventy-six years five months one week. He was related to the late Lord Richard Onslow, of England. Mr. Ryland leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. Edwin H. Dodd, wife of Lieutenant Dodd, U.S.N., and a son, Richard W. Ryland. "Mr. Ryland," writes a correspondent, "was of a modest and unobtrusive disposition. He was a philanthropist and beloved in life and mourned in death by all who knew him; he leaves a magnificent fortune to his widow, children and three grandchildren. Mr. Ryland was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Scottish Rite 32d degree and also the Mystic Shrine."

Major Joel G. Trimble, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home in Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 17, 1911, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 15, 1833, and joined the Army as a private in Co. E, 1st Dragoons, Feb. 5, 1855. He rose to the rank of sergeant during his service as an enlisted man, and was appointed second lieutenant, 1st Cav., Feb. 19, 1863. Major Trimble had a great deal of experience during his active service on the frontier and in the Civil War. He received the brevet of captain June 11, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., and the brevet of major March 13, 1865, for gallantry in the battles of Trevillian station and Cedar Creek, Va. His service was always with the 2d Cavalry after he received a commission, and he became captain Dec. 26, 1868, and was retired Aug. 21, 1879. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., 24th U.S. Inf., died at

Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1911. He was born in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21, 1874, and was a nephew of John Hay. He was educated at Yale Law School and was appointed a second lieutenant 24th Infantry, April 10, 1899. Captain Hay had served in the Philippines and was judge advocate of the Southwestern Division under Gen. Jesse H. Lee, and was about to start for another tour with his regiment for Philippine service. He was promoted captain, 11th Infantry, Oct. 2, 1908, and was transferred to the 24th the following month.

Mr. Victor R. Gibson, brother of Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th U.S. Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1911.

Mr. John Sanford Barnes, who was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and resigned from the Navy Feb. 4, 1869, while holding the rank of lieutenant commander, died at his home in New York city, Nov. 23, 1911. He was appointed an acting midshipman Oct. 1, 1851, and was promoted midshipman June 10, 1854, passed midshipman Nov. 22, 1856, master Jan. 22, 1858, and resigned Oct. 5, 1858. He was appointed lieutenant commander July 16, 1862. During the Civil War he became sailing master of the Wabash. Later he commanded the Down, Dale, Paul Jones, Lenapee and the Bat. After the war he was head of the Department of Ethics at the Naval Academy. He served on the survey route for the first Atlantic cable. He became a member of the banking firm of J. S. Kennedy and Company, and was president of the International Railroad Company of Texas and of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. He also practiced law in Albany and New York. For the last twelve years he had been retired from active business. Mr. Barnes is survived by his wife, who was Miss Susan Bainbridge Hayes, two sons, Messrs. James and J. Sanford Barnes, and three daughters. Captain Barnes possessed an ample fortune, which enabled him to indulge his taste for collecting rare works of literature and art relating to the history of the Navy. He was one of the organizers of the Naval History Society and has been its only president thus far. He always retained his interest in the Navy, and his death will be mourned by the many in the Service who knew him and appreciated his worth as a man, and as a useful citizen and a generous friend.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome. Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., and Mrs. Guest have returned to Washington, D.C., from Europe.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe are in New York, to remain until after Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Sellars, wife of Lieut. Comdr. David F. Sellars, U.S.N., left Newport, R.I., Nov. 20, for Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Blauvelt, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt, 10th U.S. Inf., sailed on the S.S. Panama Saturday, Nov. 18, for Panama.

A daughter, Margaret Schenck Birnie, was born to the wife of Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., 6th U.S. Field Art., at Washington, D.C., Nov. 13.

A daughter, Lorraine Stanley, was born to the wife of Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort George Wright, Wash., Nov. 11, 1911.

A daughter was born at New York city, Nov. 16, 1911, to Mrs. Robert Rentoul Reed, who was Christian Patten, daughter of Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., retired.

Major and Mrs. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., sailed Nov. 18 for London, Brussels and Paris, and will then go to Egypt for the month of January, returning to Washington about Feb. 15.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, has left Hyde Park, Mass., for Washington, D.C., where he will be located at The Bellevue, No. 1921 Nineteenth street, until next spring.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., senior member of the Board on Hull Changes, Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has been granted a four months' leave, beginning Dec. 4, to make a trip to Europe.

Miss Adele Towner from Dubuque, Iowa, niece of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Blocklinger, gave a delightful luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria for the National Park Seminary, Washington, D.C., young ladies who live in New York city.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been granted one month's leave to go abroad and visit his father, General Osterhaus, in Germany. In his absence the fleet will be in command of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., and his daughter, Miss Cornelia Kempff, who left Washington, D.C., a few days ago, for a three months' eastern trip, are at present in Texas, where they have a large plantation. Later they will visit relatives in St. Louis, New York and Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A., retired, are changing from their summer home in Amherst, Mass., to their winter residence in Louisville, Ky., 172 Third avenue. General Ward's daughter, Miss Annie D. Ward, is spending the winter in Florence, Italy, with Major and Mrs. John Anderson, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gunster were among those present at the ball given by the Idlewild Club, which marks the opening of the social season in Dallas. Lieutenant Gunster, who is the recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Gunster are pleasantly located at 3927 Worth street.

Mrs. F. A. Mountford, wife of 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Mountford, Coast Art., U.S.A., entertained at Fort Adams, R.I., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16, with a tea in honor of Miss Faith Sanford, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James Sanford, Corps of Engrs. Miss Sanford, who has been the guest of Mrs. Mountford for the past two weeks, is the fiancée of 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engrs.

Dinners were given by Capt. W. E. Cole, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole at Fort Monroe, Va., on Friday evening, Nov. 17, for Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Duiger, U.S.N., Lieutenant Cummings, U.S.N., Capt. Lawrence Crawford, C.A.C., and Mrs. Crawford, and on Saturday, Nov. 18, for Major Clarence McNeil, C.A.C., and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C., and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. Clifford Corbin and Mrs. Corbin.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, sends a postal card photograph of his new home, "Greenlawn Heights," on Robinson avenue and Offene street, Portsmouth, Ohio. It shows a handsome and spacious mansion surrounded by extensive grounds, shaded by several fine trees, and situated on a terrace above the street level. "The color of my home," General Smith writes, "is Colonial yellow with white trimmings. I advise all Army retired officers to do likewise and secure themselves a home for their declining years. We have two acres."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John McGowan, U.S.N., will entertain at dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 29.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., have taken a house at 70 West Fifth street, Atlanta, Ga., for the winter.

Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N., has leased the residence 2108 R street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 22.

Capt. John B. Shuman, 19th U.S. Inf., will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippines, and he is granted leave for one month and seven days.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., will give a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, as will also Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen entertained at a dinner on Nov. 21 at their residence, 1619 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. S. A. Campbell, wife of Lieut. S. A. Campbell, 1st U.S. Inf., is gradually recovering from her recent illness, and expects to be able to get about in a few weeks.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st U.S. Cav., who has been on duty at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, has been appointed aid on the staff of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Division.

Capt. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, after spending some months in the East. He intends visiting Southern California after seeing his son, 1st Lieut. E. P. Thompson, 2d Inf., and family off for the Philippines on Dec. 5.

A daughter was born at New York city on Nov. 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Church, of 73 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N.J. Mr. Church is assistant editor of the Army and Navy Journal. The baby is to be named Chara Delano Church.

Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Hall left Portland, Me., Nov. 21 for San Antonio, Texas, where they will be located for the winter at "The Gunter." They will remain a week in Washington, D.C., en route.

The Misses Eastman, daughters of the late Capt. Thomas Henderson Eastman, U.S.N., have sent out cards for tea to meet Miss Virginia Mullins on Dec. 1, from four until six o'clock, at their residence, 1305 Seventeenth street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will lecture to the medical officers and the members of the Hospital Corps of the commands of the 2d Brigade, N.G. N.Y., at brigade headquarters, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the evening of Dec. 8. He will talk on "Typhoid Prophylaxis."

Capt. and Mrs. Wigmore gave a very pretty dinner before the hop at Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 18. Their guests were Miss Amy Richardson, Miss Elizabeth Reeside, Miss Elizabeth Noyes, Miss Dorothy Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilby, Lieutenants Harrington, Lyman, Ardery and Ernbeck.

Major and Mrs. Charles L. Beckurts and Miss Isabel Beckurts, who spent last week at The Highlands, Washington, D.C., have returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and are located at the Aldine Hotel, where they will remain until the completion of their house at Haverford, a suburb of Philadelphia.

The Fort Myer drill on Nov. 24 for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was followed by a tea in the post exchange. Mrs. Garrard acted as chairman for the tea. The other ladies on the committee were Mrs. Judson, Mrs. George B. Duncan, Mrs. John Hewison and Mrs. Edward Burr. Chairman of flower committee, Mrs. De Witt; chairman of candy committee, Mrs. E. A. Koerner.

By the will of the late Comdr. Edward L. Amory, U.S.N., retired, the Boston Athenaeum will receive the sum of \$5,000; Esther Kautz, widow of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., is to receive an income of \$1,200 a year, and Harriet B. Loring, of Washington, D.C., the sum of \$4,800 annually. The residue of the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, the income to be paid to his sister, his niece and his nephew. Gilbert Willis, who was in his employ for many years, will receive \$10,000. George A. Chapman, another employee, will receive \$500.

The first formal hop of the season was given at Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 18, when 200 guests were assembled and a delightful beginning for the dancing season followed. Flags and palms decorated the hall, and the Engineer band gave a charming program. A dainty supper was served in the intermission. Gen. W. H. Bixby, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, and Mrs. Bixby, and Major William Barden, U.S.A., commandant of the barracks, and Mrs. Barden received for the committee, of which Major William D. Connor, U.S.A., is chairman and the other members Lieutenants Alexander, Sultan, Harrington and Acher. Dances will be given throughout the season on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Of the poems of Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieutenant Burnett, 4th Cav., a recent review says: "It is unusual and interesting to note that an American writer has become a member of the staff of the Japan Magazine, the best publication of its kind in the country, and one devoted entirely to things Japanese. The writer is Eugene Francis, who is Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieutenant Charles Burnett, U.S.A., at present on duty as a language officer at the American Embassy at Tokyo. On the subject of her affiliation with the magazine the editor writes that Mrs. Burnett has 'just struck the keynote.' Mrs. Burnett does not attempt depiction of facts or enter into analogies or grave discussion relative to any conditions in Japan. She merely sketches in words of remarkable artistic sympathy and appreciation of its loveliness, much as Japanese artists have painted their pictures."

Lieut. Telfair Marriott Minton, who has just been commissioned lieutenant and ordnance officer of the 1st Battalion, N.Y. Naval Militia, is a son of the late Charles A. Minton, who for a number of years was the secretary of the New York Yacht Club. Lieutenant Minton is a member of the New York Yacht Club, St. Nicholas Society, Society of the Colonial Wars and the New York Historical Society, is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served on board the U.S.S. Yankee. Lieutenant Minton entered the Naval Militia in 1894 as a seaman in the 2d Division, 1st Naval Battalion, New York; was promoted to gun captain, second class, February, 1901; gun captain, first class, December, 1901; chief gunner's mate, 1903; lieutenant (junior grade) and assistant paymaster, 1910. Lieutenant Minton is the author of the "History of the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia," a review of which was given in this paper.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Usher will be at the Highlands, in Washington, for the winter.

Miss Norman is the house guest of Miss Sallie Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Beatty entertained at dinner on Nov. 17 at their quarters at the yard.

Major and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., expect to take possession of the home they have leased in Washington, D.C., 1228 Seventeenth street, near N, about Dec. 1.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, is still pushing his suit against Mayor Gaynor, of New York, for slander. It has been dragging for twenty-eight months.

Rear Admiral John B. Milton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Milton and their daughter, Mrs. Neal, wife of Lieut. George F. Neal, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Ontario, in Washington, D.C., for the winter months.

Among the passengers arriving in New York on the S.S. Mauretania on Nov. 18 were Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., and Capt. Nathan K. Averill, U.S.A., Military Attaché at the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

A large dance and reception was given by Col. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., and Mrs. Strong at Fort Monroe, Va., on Nov. 18, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the post and many guests at the Chamberlain.

Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatty and Naval Constr. David Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor have sent out invitations for a reception to meet Miss Beatty and Miss Taylor on Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, from four until seven, at the commandant's quarters at the Washington Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, and president of the Naval War College, was on Nov. 20 relieved of his offices. Capt. Albert Gleaves became commander of the naval station and Capt. William L. Rodgers assumed the presidency of the War College.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson have sent out invitations for a reception on Saturday, Dec. 2, at five o'clock, at their residence, 2006 R street, Washington, D.C., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Williamson was before her marriage Miss Julia Price, of Philadelphia. Chief Engr. and Mrs. Williamson will have with them for the occasion their six children—Miss Lulie Williamson, Miss Anne Walke Williamson, Mrs. Carvel Hall, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Paymr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Price Williamson, U.S.N., and their nine grandchildren.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Civil Engr. Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Frear, entertained at luncheon at their home in Schenectady, N.Y., on Thursday, Nov. 23, in honor of Miss Eleanor Allen Kellogg, of Schenectady, who will be married to Abel Smith Clements, of the First National Bank of Schenectady, on Dec. 2. Invited to meet Miss Kellogg were Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Evans Kellogg, Miss Lucy Kellogg, and Miss Olive Kellogg, mother and sisters of the bride to be; Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Thomas Gordon Dickson, Miss Warner and Miss Winslow, all of Troy, N.Y. The color scheme of the luncheon table was white, the flowers used being roses and lilies. The places were designated by white satin tied bonbon boxes, painted with "Incidents of the Wedding" and bearing the name of each guest. A Paris corsage bouquet of valley lilies was the especial favor for the guest of honor.

Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., retired, has started for Africa again on another hunting expedition. A letter has been received by Mrs. Mearns, written from London on the eve of his sailing for Juba, in Abyssinia. The present expedition to Abyssinia was organized by Charles Frick, a son of H. C. Frick, the steel man. Mr. Frick was in Washington recently looking over the trophies of the Roosevelt expedition in the National Museum, and arranged with Dr. Mearns to accompany the expedition to Abyssinia. In return for the services of Dr. Mearns the Smithsonian Institution will receive one set of the birds and animals collected. The party will be in the field for six months, and will consume about a month going and returning. It may go as far south as Addis Abeba, and intends, if possible, to penetrate to Lake Rudolph, one of the least known bodies of large water in the world.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, president of the George Washington University, was unanimously re-elected commander of the Order of Washington at the annual meeting of that organization held in the Admiral's office in the university building, on I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Nov. 21. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright was chosen vice commander; Ethelbert Fairfax, second vice commander; Dr. Edwin A. Hill, third vice commander; Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, Raleigh, N.C., fourth vice commander; Dr. J. G. B. Bullock, chancellor and historian; Howard P. Wright, secretary; Dr. Charles H. Bowker, treasurer; William M. Conrad, registrar; Henry P. Holden, master of ceremonies; Alfred B. Dent, keeper of the seal; Col. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., Governors Island, N.Y., judge advocate; Cuthbert B. Brown, herald; Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, marshal; Dr. Francis J. Woodman, surgeon; Lawrence Washington, standard bearer; Comdr. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., and Thomas Campbell, Washington, assistant standard bearers; Dr. Louis D. Carman, recorder, and Rev. Dr. William M. Pettis, chaplain.

"By the recent retirement of Chaplain H. H. Clark from 'active service,' says Leslie's Weekly, 'the U.S. Navy lost one of its most efficient workers and picturesque figures. Chaplain Clark devoted over thirty-eight years of his life to ministering to the spiritual welfare of the officers and men who man our ships. A man of force and of strong character, as well as an able theologian, his work made a lasting impression, and many of his talks and addresses have been published in pamphlet form by the Navy Department and will be placed in the libraries of the different battleships. The Chaplain, who is a native of Maine, spent twelve years at sea, and twenty-one of the twenty-six years of shore duty he passed at the U.S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. There he ministered to officers, midshipmen and sailors alike, and every man, from admiral to stoker, speaks of him with love and admiration. He was affectionately known as 'Father Clark.' The midshipmen of this year's brigade presented the Academy with a handsome portrait of the retiring Chaplain. The Chaplain is the author of several books. Of these, his 'Boy Life in the U.S. Navy' is perhaps the best known,"

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1911.

Pay Dir. Richard T. M. Ball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ball will be at the Rochambeau, in Washington, D.C., after Dec. 1.

Mrs. Oliver, wife of Capt. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, is visiting at her former home, "Shirley," Va.

Col. William Paulding, 24th U.S. Inf., who has been visiting in Middletown, Conn., with his family, has returned to Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Mrs. Allen and Miss Jeanette Allen have recently returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their apartment at the Connecticut.

Mrs. Tanner, widow of Capt. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Tanner have returned to Washington, D.C., after an absence of two years, and will occupy the residence 2123 R street.

Among the passengers sailing for Europe on the S.S. Carmania on Nov. 18 were Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hourigan and Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taussig.

Miss Julia Vail, daughter of the late Commander Vail, U.S.N., will be presented to Washington society at a large tea in December at the home of her mother, Mrs. James Lee Marshall, 1310 Q street.

The wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. North Dakota entertained at a luncheon on board on Nov. 16 as a farewell to Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the War College, at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., will spend the winter in Washington, D.C., and have leased the residence 1718 Massachusetts avenue.

Cavalry officers on duty in the District of Columbia and at Fort Myer will shortly give their annual informal dinner. On these occasions officers discuss Service matters and make suggestions which they think will be for the good of the Army.

Miss Kathryn Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., will be among the season's débutantes from Navy circles. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Speel have recently returned to Washington, and are at their residence, 1516 K street, for the winter.

Lieut. (J.G.) Hugh Allen, U.S.N., who was retired from Oct. 19, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of Wisconsin, and entered the Navy May 7, 1902. He was last on duty on the Colorado, and has been at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., on waiting orders for some weeks.

Lieut. Col. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walke and Miss Margaret Walke arrived last week at Fort Monroe, Va., from Fort Flagler, Wash., and are visiting Capt. James Totten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Totten at their quarters in the post. On the expiration of his leave Lieutenant Colonel Walke will assume command at Fort Strong, Mass.

Major A. L. Farmer, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Farmer, who have been stopping at the Hotel Seville, N.Y. city, since their return recently from Washington, D.C., expected to leave about Nov. 25 for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Major Farmer will report on Dec. 1, and will take up the special field officers' course at the Service School on Jan. 5. About April 1 they will leave for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where Major Farmer will be stationed.

Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., member of the Army Engineers' Board, charged with the removal of the wreck of the old U.S.S. Maine from Havana harbor, has been relieved and ordered to resume his regular duties at Norfolk, Va., in charge of river and harbor works in that vicinity, relieving Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., who has been temporarily in charge. Colonel Patrick continues his membership on the Maine Board, and will visit Havana when his presence is required there.

Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral Southerland, U.S.N., was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson in Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, at a dinner and dance in the Playhouse. The guests, in addition to Miss Southerland, included Miss Helen Taft, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards, the Second Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. Esmond Ovey, Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Viscount and Viscountess Jules Henri de Sibour and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War gave their first dinner of the season at the Café Martin, New York city, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911. The dinner was a most enjoyable affair, and those present were pleasantly entertained by Col. George R. Cecil, U.S.A., who spoke for "The Army"; Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., for "The Navy"; Major Louis L. Seaman, U.S. Vols., for "The Restoration of the Canteen"; Col. Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A., for "The Advancement of the Order," and Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, late of U.S.N., in regard to "The World-wide Influence Acquired by the United States as a Result of the Spanish-American War."

Miss Juliette Fremont, youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U.S.N., will make her professional début with Miss Margaret Anglin in "Green Stockings" this season. Miss Jessie Benton Fremont, who has taken an apartment in Washington, D.C., at 1603 Nineteenth street, will open an establishment for remodeling of dresses, hats, cloaks and furs. "Winter wardrobes planned from what you have on hand," "Unbecoming dresses altered to be satisfactory," "Lamp shades and sofa cushions redone and made to order," "Fancy costumes and dominoes," "Remaking and repairing of all kinds," "Evening dresses freshened," "Yokes renewed," "Sewing of all kinds," "Theater and boudoir caps a specialty." The Misses Fremont have a host of friends in Washington, D.C., who are much interested in the success of their undertakings.

The anniversary meeting and twentieth annual banquet of Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 17, 1911. The toastmaster was Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., and the speakers, Mayor Robert Roberts, H. R. Kingsley, the Rt. Rev. J. J. Rice, Bishop of Burlington; President C. H. Spooner, of Norwich University; Major G. O. Cress, 10th U.S. Cav., and Gen. T. S. Peck. The attendance of members, their wives and invited guests was about eighty. Henry M. MacFarland, of Hyde Park, son of Capt. Moses M. MacFarland, of the 8th Vermont Regiment, was elected a member of the first class by inheritance, and Leonard Esmond Brownson, son of Lieut. Leonard I. Brownson, was elected a member of the second class. Major George O. Cress, 10th U.S. Cav., responded to the toast "The Regular Army." Gen. Theodore S. Peck was the last speaker, and he paid a handsome tribute to the officers and men of the 10th Cavalry, now at Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. J. F. Janda, 1st U.S. Inf., is stopping at the Belle Court apartment house, 395 Fort Washington avenue, N.Y. city.

Med. Instr. George Pickrell, U.S.N., in command of the Annapolis Naval Hospital, is reported seriously ill there with pneumonia.

Major William D. Connor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor sailed for London on the S.S. Minnewaska Nov. 18, to spend several months' leave abroad.

Commodore Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mulligan were among the passengers on the S.S. Lapland, sailing for Antwerp on Nov. 18.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., recently returned to Washington, D.C., from a trip of inspection of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Brig. Gen. Richard Loder, U.S.A., retired, of 16 East Forty-third street, sailed Nov. 1 on the Bermudian for a two weeks' visit on the island of Bermuda. He returned to New York Nov. 16.

Among the passengers on the George Washington leaving New York on Nov. 23 for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen were Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Col. Henry L. Harris, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harris.

A number of Army and Navy officers have joined a fencing class which will be conducted this winter at Washington by Professor Darrieulat. During the sessions of the class the new Cavalry saber will be tried out.

Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas gave a costume party at his home, at No. 135 East Nineteenth street, New York city, Nov. 21, for Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Lieut. E. F. Graham, U.S.A., who have been riding at the Horse Show, and who are visiting Mrs. Thomas.

Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, who has recently returned from Austria, where he was serving as Military Attaché to the American Embassy, has been temporarily detailed to the General Staff. After his detail expires he will be attached to the 4th Infantry and stationed at Fort Crook.

Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., who has only recently returned from Pekin, China, is in Washington under orders to resume his station in China, where he is studying the Chinese language. Captain Holcomb will probably leave for China on Dec. 19, going by the way of Siberia.

Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 10th U.S. Inf., wife, daughter and son, spent several days in New York last week en route to Panama, where Captain Rogers will join his regiment at Las Cascadas. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers and Miss Helen were guests of Hon. F. E. Coleman at a theater party to see "The Little Rebel" and a dinner at Martin's later.

Miss Helen Ord was hostess at a sewing bee Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, at her home in Berkeley, Cal., to the Army and Navy Girls' Club of California. During the afternoon competition buttonholes were worked, the prizes being awarded to Miss Della Combs and Miss Mears. The affair was concluded with a delicious buffet supper.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Matile, U.S.A., visited the former parents, Gen. and Mrs. Matile, at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., en route to San Francisco for a day or two. They were entertained at a dinner given by Lieutenant Matile's grandfather, Dr. Robert Fletcher, of the Portland. An account of the wedding of Lieutenant Matile and Miss May Hallock Bryan appeared in our issue of Nov. 18, page 342.

The winter program of receptions and dinners at the White House will begin with the dinner for the Cabinet on Thursday, Dec. 14. The other dates are: Monday, Jan. 1, New Year's reception; Tuesday, Jan. 9, diplomatic reception; Tuesday, Jan. 16, diplomatic dinner; Tuesday, Jan. 23, judicial reception; Tuesday, Jan. 30, Supreme Court dinner; Tuesday, Feb. 6, Congressional reception; Tuesday, Feb. 13, Speaker's dinner; Tuesday, Feb. 20, Army and Navy reception.

The entertainment committee for the annual dinner of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Cossacks is holding almost daily executive sessions, at which the program for this occasion is being formulated. The only announcement that we are able to make at this time is the personnel of the committee, which consists of Major William E. Horton, Q.M.D., chairman; Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., Capt. Reynold J. Burt, U.S. Signal Corps, Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., and Capt. Granville R. Fortescue.

Invitations have been sent out for the unveiling of the beautiful memorial to the South Carolina Women of the Confederacy at Columbia, S.C., at noon, Dec. 14, 1911. The orator of the day is Joseph W. Barnwell. The monument commission is C. Irvine Walker, chairman; T. J. Moore, C. A. Reed, John G. Richards, Jr., and William E. Gonzales, secretary and treasurer. This is the first monument to be raised by a state or community or through public subscriptions to the women of the Southern Confederacy.

A. M. Mackey, nephew of Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, was stabbed to death in Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 20, by John L. Jones, a striking shopman. The stabbing, it was reported, followed an argument about recent trouble between strikers and strikebreakers, but at the Coroner's inquest witnesses testified that Jones stabbed Mr. Mackey while the latter was trying to stop a pair of horses from running away. Mr. Mackey's right hand was almost severed in an attempt to ward off the blows. He owned a taxicab and carriage business.

A number of officers of the Navy who served on board the U.S.S. Vermont during the voyage of the Battleship Fleet around the world several years ago and their wives dined at Rauscher's, in Washington, D.C., Nov. 18. A letter from Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, Director of Naval Target Practice, was read stating that the dinner date was the third anniversary of the Vermont's winning of the battle practice gunnery trophy in Manila Bay in 1908. Lieutenant Commander Palmer was then ordnance officer of the Vermont, and Lieutenant Commander Overstreet, who succeeded him, held the trophy the following year. The senior officer present at the dinner was Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, who commanded the Vermont from Hampton Roads to Manila Bay, where he hoisted his flag as commander of the Fourth Division, and was succeeded in command of the Vermont by Capt. (now Rear Admiral) F. F. Fletcher.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Commanders-in-Chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., the Companions named were elected: Commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral George W. Melville; senior vice commander-in-chief, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur; junior vice commander-in-chief, Col. Arnold A. Band; recorder-in-chief, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar-in-chief, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee; treasurer-in-chief, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume; chancellor-in-chief, Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering; chaplain-in-chief, Bvt. Major Henry S. Burroughs, D.D.;

council-in-chief, Bvt. Col. Cornelius Cadle, Capt. Urban A. Woodbury, Paymr. George DeF. Barton, Acting Asst. Paymr. Henry M. Rogers, Capt. William R. Hodges. The last quarterly report of the Order, that for August, September and October, shows a loss of sixty-four in the first class original members and two in the first class by succession, with a gain of twenty in the first class hereditary, making a total net loss of forty-six in the first class. The loss in the second class is three, making a net reduction of forty-nine in the total membership of the Order, making a total of 8,298, adding the ten members of the third class, in whose numbers there is no change. New York has 1,123 members, and Pennsylvania follows hard after with 1,005.

ARMY RIDING AT NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

A congestion of entrants that might have been avoided and should be avoided at future shows marred the enjoyment of the international jumping events, in which foreign and home Army officers took part, at the annual horse show, which opened at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 18. There were five Dutch, six English, four Belgian, seventeen Canadian and fifty United States horses in the list of competing mounts. With the pick of each country sent into the ring, the contest would be more representative, and victory would mean more to the winning horse. The military competitions are far and away the most spectacular and drawing events on the program, and every effort should be made to have them run off in the most satisfactory manner.

There was a goodly representation of Army officers of this and other countries at the opening in the afternoon of Nov. 18. The foreigners included Col. Paul A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., Lieut. C. P. Walwyn, Lieut. Walter Brooke, representing the English army; Baron H. F. N. Vanvoort tot Voorst, Lieut. H. C. Labouchere and Lieutenant Tratman, of Holland; Major C. T. van Straubenzee, Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Cox, Capt. Walker Bell, Lieut. W. D. Sifton and Lieut. Clifford Sifton, Jr., from Canada; Capt. Van Langhenvonck and Lieut. Leon Riper, of Belgium. The U.S. Army officers present were Capt. Guy V. Henry, Capt. E. Lindsey, Capt. George Vidmer, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, Lieut. C. Hartwell, Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, Lieut. Carl Boyd, Lieut. Bryce P. Disque, Lieut. Louis A. Beard, Lieut. Philip W. Booker, Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., Lieut. John W. Downer, Lieut. William H. Shepherd and Lieut. F. W. Stewart. Nearly all these officers participated in the afternoon jumping contest. Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, with members of the General's staff from Governors Island, were guests at the Garden in the evening.

In the afternoon jumping some of the best scores were made by Lieutenant Labouchere's Dreadnought and the Baron Vanvoort tot Voorst's Gravina Ada and Black Paddy, all representatives of the Royal Dutch Hussars; the gelding Quandary, shown by Lieutenant Graham, 15th U.S. Cav.; Lieutenant Martin's Deceive and Captain Henry's bay gelding Connie. Of the Canadian horses that did excellent work were Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Cox's Sarah Moore and The Viceroy from Cork.

One of the popular events of the evening was the competition in Militia mounts ridden by officers in full dress uniform completely equipped. There were entries from States as far West as Ohio, and eleven in all were shown. The first honor, a cup valued at \$100, went to the old local favorite, Artillery, owned by Capt. Frank B. Barrett, 2d Battalion, Field Art., N.G.N.Y. The animal is an Arabian stallion, and was a winner at the International Horse Show in London last June and at every American show where he has appeared this year.

The first real international event of the show on Monday, Nov. 20, brought into the arena eight army officers wearing the uniforms of the United States, Great Britain, Holland and Belgium. The result was a clean victory for the United States, whose officers won not only the Plaza Cup, but three of the four ribbons awarded. Second honors fell to the Dutch riders. The event, which was timed for four o'clock in the afternoon, was for heavyweight chargers carrying up to 210 pounds. The prizes were the Plaza Cup, presented by the Plaza Hotel and valued at \$200, and second and third awards of \$75 and \$35, respectively. Only officers' or government horses were eligible to compete.

It was a pretty sight, as the Herald said, when the brilliantly uniformed officers, one after another, put their mettlesome chargers through all their most accomplished steps and evolutions, cantering, galloping, side stepping, circling, backing and standing at attention, while the judges, Lord Decies, of the Cavalry Club, of London; Col. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., and Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., watched with critical eyes.

Black Paddy, the handsome gelding owned and ridden by the Baron H. F. M. Vanvoort tot Voorst, of the Royal Dutch Hussars, winner in the hunters' class Saturday night, gave a beautiful performance and topped the bars prettily, but it was the performance, style and behavior of the six-year-old sorrel gelding Chiswell, from the U.S. Mounted Service School, ridden by Capt. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., that made the most faultless exhibition of equine military excellence. The awards seemed to be popular when the judges pinned on the headstall of the American charger the blue trophy which carried with it the gift of the Plaza Cup. The red went to the champion of the Royal Dutch Hussars; the yellow to the Mounted Service School's big gelding Duke of Ashley, ridden by Lieut. L. A. Beard, 6th U.S. Field Art., and the commendation to Experiment, of Troop A, 15th U.S. Cavalry.

Though not catalogued as an international competition, there was another event in the evening which had a distinctly international flavor. It was for a cup for which seventy officers and their mounts, one of the largest classes of the show, competed in a jumping contest, open to all nations and all branches of the service, horses to be the property of the officers or their government, and to be ridden by officers in uniform. The first prize, in addition to the cup, valued at \$100, carried a cash award of \$150, and the second and third prizes were \$75 and \$35, respectively.

Chiswell was not entered for this event, Captain Henry riding successively the bay mare Tony Lass and the bay gelding Connie, from the Mounted Service School, and the big gelding Ottawa, shown by Lieut. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A. Dutch, British, Canadian and

Belgian mounts competed. When the jumping ended, at fifteen minutes before midnight, it was seen that the American officers had been worsted completely. The cup was awarded to Coco, a brown gelding ridden by Lieut. Leon Riper, of the 2d Chasseurs, of Belgium. The second prize fell to Goldstone, shown and ridden by Lieutenant Colonel Cox, of Toronto, Ontario; the third, Harmony, shown by Col. P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., of England, and the honorable mention to the Strand, a bay gelding, also shown by Lieutenant Colonel Cox. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, was among the spectators of the night.

The national anthem of Holland rang out in the Garden late in the afternoon of Nov. 22. The men spectators uncovered and the army officers of different countries saluted. The Dutch anthem was evoked by the winning of the America Cup by Black Paddy, the Dutch gelding, exhibited and ridden by Baron van Voort tot Voorst, Royal Dutch Hussars. The Dutch won the blue; Dreadnought, a chestnut gelding exhibited and ridden by Major C. T. van Straubenzee, Royal Canadian Dragoons, led the Canadian contingent, getting second prize. Deceive, a bay gelding, was on his good behavior and belied his name, being the best of the United States lot. The exhibitor was the Mounted Service School, and the rider Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, U.S. Cav.

The America Cup is for jumping by teams of three officers of the same nationality in uniform, twice around the course. Only one team of three from each country is allowed to compete, and officers' and government horses only are to be ridden. The cup is to be held one year by the winning nation, and must be won twice to become permanent property. It is an ornate prize valued at \$750.

The cup was won by the Dutch team, Dreadnought, ridden by Lieut. C. H. Labouchere; Black Paddy, by Baron van Voort tot Voorst, and Fox, by Lieutenant Trapman. Second prize, \$75, Canadian team, Dreadnought, ridden by Major C. T. van Straubenzee; The Strand, ridden by Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Cox, and Mayfair, ridden by Lieutenant Myles. Third prize, \$35, United States team. Deceive, ridden by Lieut. L. S. Martin; Quandary, ridden by Lieut. E. F. Graham, and Connie, ridden by Capt. Guy V. Henry.

The Canadians in the evening won back the Canadian Challenge Cup, which was presented last year by the Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., and won by Lieut. C. W. Walwyn, of the Royal Horse Art. The competition on Nov. 22 was a very long one, as all the horses of the American and foreign officers were entered and tried over the course. Ironsides, owned and ridden by Lieut. W. B. Sifton, of Ottawa, Canada, was the winner. The second prize went to Gravina Ada, owned and ridden by Baron van Voort tot Voorst. The third prize went to an unnamed, owned and ridden by Lieutenant Riper, of the 2d Chasseurs, Belgium, and Col. C. G. Treat's Jacquin, an American horse, was highly commended.

After repeated unsuccessful attempts the British army officers at last triumphed, in the jumping contest for officers of all nations, riding two abreast, on Nov. 23. The event gives the Englishmen two cups and \$225 in cash. The contest was for pairs of horses, and perfect scores were made by Harmony, ridden by Colonel Kenna, and Naughty Percy, with Lieut. Walter Brooke in the saddle. The record of the pair entitled them to the cups and first money, while Lieutenant Walwyn on The Wag and Lieutenant Brooke on Prussian Eagle took the second prize. Canada won the third and fourth ribbons. The American horses made a poor showing.

The continuity of defeats of the American horses was broken in a special consolation event for a cup presented by Frederic Bull, when Capt. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., won the event on Connie. It was for army horses that had not won a prize, and Captain Henry's victory gave the patriotic spectators an opportunity to cheer for the first successful American Army horse, and there was no stint of applause for Captain Henry and the other victors.

It developed that the failure of the British army horses to display the same form as last year was due to their physical condition. Lieutenant Walwyn's famous timber-topper, which was so successful a year ago, is suffering from the after effects of a slight attack of pneumonia, contracted on the voyage from England. The English contingent of horses had a stormy voyage, and have failed to perform up to their reputations.

The following are the summaries of the military contests of Nov. 23:

International contest, chargers (middle and light weight), up to carrying from 160 to 180 pounds; must be broken chargers.—Won by Lieut. C. H. Labouchere's (Royal Dutch Hussars) b.g. Dreadnought; Baron H. F. M. van Voort tot Voorst's (Royal Dutch Hussars) b.h. Gravina Ada, second; Lieut. Leon Riper's (2d Chasseurs, Belgium) b.m. Speranza, third; Col. P. A. Kenna's (21st Lancers, England) b.m. Harmony, fourth.

International jumping contest, over the course by teams of two officers of the same nationality, the fences to be taken two abreast.—Won by Col. P. A. Kenna's b.m. Harmony and Lieut. Walter Brooke's b.k. g. Naughty Percy (England); Lieut. C. P. Walwyn's b.r. g. The Wag and Lieut. Walter Brooke's b.k. g. Prussian Eagle (England), second; Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Cox's b.s. Goldstone and b.r. m. Sarah Moore (Canadian), third; Lieut. Col. Herbert Cox's b.g. The Strand and b.k. g. Dietator (Canada), fourth.

Consolation Cup for non-winning army officers' horses of all nations, over four jumps, twice around the course.

Won by Capt. Guy V. Henry's (U.S.A.) b.g. Connie; Lieut. D. P. Disque's (U.S.A.) b.g. Frederick the Great, second; Col. J. P. Kenna's (British army) b.r. g. Bathurst, third; Lieut. C. H. Labouchere's (Dutch army), b.g. Perhaps, third.

BENEFITS OF MANEUVER DIVISION.

Adjutant General Verbeck has printed in a neat pocket pamphlet inscribed "Bulletin No. 3," for issue to the National Guard of New York, the paper on the "Benefits of the Maneuver Division to National Guard Officers" read before the National Convention at Buffalo last month. Major Hutchinson's paper is the result of his two weeks' experience in the maneuver camp at San Antonio. Of his experiences there he says, in part:

"It is undoubtedly true that the particular assignment of a Militia officer to his unit at San Antonio had much to do with his subsequent impressions. I was fortunate. My assignment was to the 13th Infantry, and its officers gave me every opportunity to instruct myself. I knew just what I wanted in the way of information and I went and got it.

"Our state instruction this coming winter is under the guidance of Captain Wise (Hugh D. Wise, 9th

Inf., U.S.A.). He plans to give our regiment two evenings each month. As an officer I shall receive as my share one-fiftieth part of his time for six hours per month. We expect to learn much. At San Antonio I lived and ate and smoked and marched and studied and drilled with the officers of the 13th every waking hour of two weeks. Into this period I compressed many months of ordinary instruction—my first benefit. One man learns from another in the same manner in which Mulvaney, the chief of 'Soldiers Three,' tells how a soldier gets drunk without visible supply of liquor, 'he sucks it in through his skin.'

"I should say that one of the chief benefits derived was a broader view of the training necessary for the professional soldier and the professional officer. I do not mean from this that I could lay out a course of study which would fit myself or another officer to play the game better.

"A Militiaman need not expect to become the equal of the Regular in any one respect, except in the sense of duty toward his country and the obligation of obedience."

SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

The New York Sun says: "The discussion which has been going on in France and Germany as to whether the governments of the two countries made during the recent Moroccan dispute appeals to socialism to aid in averting war had its origin during the debate on the army bill in the Dutch second chamber. The leader of the Social Democrats in that body, Myherr Troelstra, started the ball rolling with the flat-footed statement that the two governments had communicated with the International Socialist Bureau of Brussels. The hint was at once taken by the leading German socialist journal, Vorwärts, which affirmed the statement even more positively. The North German Gazette and the Paris Temps contradicted the story, but then the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Paris Radical reaffirmed it, giving additional details. Finally Troelstra in a conversation reported in the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam backed up the whole story, so that many papers throughout Europe now take the position that the evidence is sufficient to prove that the French and German governments actually appealed to international socialism to save them from the consequences of the situation in which they had become involved, seeing that war at that time was not quite convenient to either of them. Awaiting a formal statement on the subject by the International Socialist Bureau the best opinion seems to be that while neither government made any official approaches to the socialist organization, both may have intimated through intermediaries that any help given by socialism in preserving the peace would be highly appreciated and means would be found to show governmental gratitude for the service."

MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL COGHLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A meeting of the Admiral Coghlann Memorial Committee, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, was held in New York city at the 12th Regiment armory on Nov. 2, and the matter of a suitable design for the memorial was discussed and the one submitted by Mr. James J. Codd, of Washington, D.C., was accepted. A contract will shortly be made for the work. The monument will be composed of three large blocks of Vermont granite, massive in design—polished—with appropriate emblems indicative of the Navy and the U.S.W.V. It will be erected over the grave of the Admiral at Arlington Cemetery and will be dedicated at a date to be announced, probably May 30, 1912.

To carry out the contract a further sum of about \$100 will be needed and it is hoped that friends will give of their means a small measure and participate in this labor of love and patriotism. Contributions may be sent to the undersigned at No. 195 Madison avenue, Albany, N.Y., and will be gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN H. GRANT, M.D.,
Chairman of the Committee.

UNWIELDY TWENTIETH CENTURY ARMIES.

Inspired by a book by General Falkenhausen, one of the most distinguished authorities on land war strategy, discussion has been going on among German military experts as to the probable size of a modern battlefield in a European war. The tremendous dimensions which such a field might have in the twentieth century are disclosed by this debate. General Falkenhausen treated a theoretical army of 1,380,000 men engaged in battle with a rival force of approximately the same number. Their operations would extend over an area fully 200 miles from side to side, and not less than 150 miles deep—that is, from the rear of one army to the rear of the enemy. But an army of one million and a quarter soldiers would be a comparatively small one in up-to-date warfare. In a struggle between two great European military powers, it is quite probable that each of the opposing forces would number something like three million troops, for Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary are all capable of sending such armies to the front without touching their respective last lines of reserves. If two such mighty armies were engaged in battle the field of their operations would probably extend 500 miles from side to side, while the distance from the rear of the one force to the rear of the other could hardly be less than 300 miles. Thus the battlefield would have an area of 150,000 square miles.

Will the generals of the future be equal to the almost superhuman task of directing operations extending over such immense areas?

Would a Napoleon, Wellington, Grant or Moltke be able to handle such armies of millions? Some German authorities predict an abandonment of very great armies based on compulsory military service for every adult male in the country and recourse to smaller armies of trained fighters. The comparatively few professional soldiers would, according to this view, be paid to fight the battles of the nation, as is the case in the United States in his annual report, published on page 337, our issue for Nov. 18, furnishes an interesting amplification of this subject.

to paraphrase the immortal lines. We note that on the recently marked Kentucky monument at Cynthiana, Ky., in memory of the Confederates appear these lines which are a modification of O'Hara's great verse: "Their names shall never be forgot While fame her record keeps, And glory guard the hallowed spot Where valor proudly sleeps." It seems singularly inappropriate that those who honor soldiers should thus mutilate a poem written by one who has paid perhaps the loftiest tribute in verse ever penned to those who die in honor on the battlefield. This shaft, as if fate were determined to have revenge for the liberty taken with the poetic masterpiece, has had a troubled history. It was erected in 1869 by the Confederate Memorial Association, the inscription on one side reading, "In memory of the Confederate dead who fell in defense of constitutional liberty." It was because of this inscription that the monument was long unmarked, as when it became known what the inscription was to be there were threats of dynamiting the monument. Very recently, however, the inscription was put on as originally intended. Such an inscription is not to be commended. Any tribute to the dead that is preachy and serves to kindle resentment among the living is not in the best taste.

In an article on the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company we are told that this company was started as far back as 107 years ago, and is a conspicuous monument of constant and tireless work. It is a mammoth industry, with an output of 2,000,000 pounds of explosives a day, practically all of which is consumed in the United States, with a wage list supporting 15,000 people or families. numbers of contented workpeople, who have been for generation by generation occupying positions with the company, or, to use the local phrase, have been "born in the mills," contributing \$120,000 a year to a pension roll for retired employees, and without a single labor difficulty of any moment in the whole of its career and having experienced the defections of but a few ungrateful or discharged employees. It spends upon experimental work alone, including materials and machinery—much of it dead loss—over \$300,000 per annum. Add to the above the many "welfare" accessories of clubs, libraries, reading rooms and amusements, apart from numerous charities and other usefulnesses, liberally subscribed to both by the company and its members in their individual capacities, it will be readily seen that these aggregated things have made the name of "du Pont" respected and regarded wherever it is known, so that the name of "du Pont" has become national as a standard of probity and fair dealing. It may be mentioned that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has greatly assisted the Government of this country in no less than four different wars.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., NOV. 23, 1911, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum for temporary duty.

Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., relieved treatment at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, and will join proper station.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C., is extended one month.

The name of Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf. (General Staff), is placed on list of detached officers, to take effect Nov. 24, 1911, and name of Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect Nov. 23, 1911. Captain Beacham is assigned to 29th Infantry, to take effect Nov. 24. He is relieved from duty at U.S. Military Academy, West Point, to take effect Dec. 31, 1911, and will then join station to which he may be assigned.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., president of examining board at Fort Riley, at such time as they may be required by board for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. William F. Morrison and Scott Baker, 2d Field Art.

The following transfers and changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh transferred from Co. M. to L, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Ernest D. Peak transferred from Co. L to M, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Warren T. Hannum from duty under immediate orders of Lieut. Col. William C. Langfit at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed about Feb. 18, 1912, to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. W. Goff Caples.

Second Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey is transferred to Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers. Lieutenant Godfrey is assigned to duty with 2d Battalions of Engineers upon arrival at Fort Leavenworth of Cos. E and H of that battalion.

Capt. Michael J. McDonough, 1st Lieuts. Theodore H. Dillon, Clarence S. Ridley and Henry A. Finch and 2d Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty are relieved from duty in Philippine Islands at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed with Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers to Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieuts. Harold S. Hetrick, Richard Park, Charles L. Hall, Clarence L. Sturdevant and Richard T. Coiner are relieved from duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers and assigned to duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers upon arrival at Manila headquarters and Cos. K and L of the latter battalion.

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh and Laurence V. Frazier and 1st Lieuts. James J. Loving, Gilbert E. Humphrey, Virgil L. Peterson and John W. N. Schultz will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Manila with headquarters and Cos. K and L, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Michael J. McDonough, 1st Lieuts. Theodore H. Dillon, Clarence S. Ridley and Henry A. Finch and 2d Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty are relieved from duty in Philippine Islands at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed with Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Paul S. Bond is relieved from duty with Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect March 1, 1912, and from duty in Philippine Islands at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed on transport to sail from Manila about May 15, 1912, to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Washington and report to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Capt. Warren T. Hannum and 2d Lieuts. Cleveland C. Gee and Frank S. Besson will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Honolulu with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Alfred B. Putnam and 1st Lieuts. Ralph T. Ward, James A. O'Connor and Lewis H. Watkins are relieved from duty in Hawaii Territory at such time as will enable them to comply with this order and will proceed with Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 1st Field Art., will report by letter to Lieut. Col. Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. George H. Paine, 5th Field Art., upon the completion of his duty at the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, will proceed to Fort Snelling for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will proceed to Springfield, Ill.

Leave twenty days, about Nov. 26, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav.

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at Columbus Barracks, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slatier, M.R.C.

G.O. 148, NOV. 13, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Section 1, Par. II, G.O. 58, War D., May 5, 1911, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 69, War D., May 27, 1911, is further amended so as to provide for an additional allotment in connection with the Western Division as follows:

To the Department of Hawaii.....\$200

The total allotment of funds provided for in that paragraph is consequently changed from \$6,000 to \$6,200.

II. The commanding officer, Artillery District of Manila Bay, is detailed as a member of the board of officers established at headquarters, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., by Par. I, of G.O. 255, Dec. 30, 1907, and Par. II, of G.O. 216, Nov. 28, 1910, War D., and designated by G.O. 95, July 7, 1911, War D., as the Defense Board, Philippine Islands.

III. There is no authority under which a soldier may receive extra-duty pay as school teacher, unless he is exercising the functions of that employment as contemplated in G.O. 70, War D., April 20, 1910. Consequently an enlisted man who is serving as clerk or fulfilling some other duty, and who is not also exercising the regular functions of a school teacher, will not be permitted to receive pay provided for the latter employment.

IV. Circular 30, War D., May 21, 1910, is amended to read as follows:

1. Enlisted men when transferred to the Hospital Corps or Service school detachments for the convenience of the Government will be credited upon their clothing money allowance with the sum of \$1 to defray the expense connected with changing the cord edge braid upon their dress coats.

2. The gratuitous issue to enlisted men so transferred of 2 1/2 yards cord edge braid, breast cord, cap and collar ornaments, cap band, and in the case of non-commissioned officers' chevrons and trouser stripes is authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. H. CARTER,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 150, NOV. 15, 1911, WAR DEPT.

The following paragraph is added to G.O. 70, War D., April 20, 1910:

Additional Work.

47 1/2. When new drill regulations or manuals pertaining to the drill of any arm are adopted post commanders will see that the battalion, squadron, or fire commanders of their commands, of the arm concerned, who are directly responsible for the theoretical instruction of subordinates, take the action necessary to insure the immediate instruction of their captains and lieutenants in the text adopted.

When new drill regulations are adopted certificates of proficiency in those superseded become void, and therefore all captains and lieutenants, regardless of length of service, will take the next regular examination in this subject in the garrison school course.

Those who have certificates of proficiency in the superseded regulations are privileged but not required to attend the garrison school course in the new regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. H. CARTER,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 24, NOV. 13, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. The movement of headquarters of 2d Battalion and Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Sill, Okla., directed, is suspended until further orders.

II. The season of small-arms practice for the 4th Cavalry camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the 9th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended to include Dec. 31, 1911.

III. In compliance with instructions of the War Department, the report of sterilizers, filters, odorless excavators and incinerators (Form No. 128, Q.M.D.) will be discontinued and the sanitary inspections required by Par. 1410, Army Regulations, be made to include all filters, sterilizers, odorless excavators and incinerators at posts within this command, these articles being regarded as part of the sanitary equipment of the Army.

Par. 61, G.O. 17, these headquarters, current series, is rescinded.

IV. Information having been received from the War Department that on a recent inspection trip of the Secretary of War it was observed that there was a general lack of proficiency in the use of the bayonet as a fighting weapon; that there appeared to be an inclination to regard the bayonet too much as an adjunct to callisthenics and to ignore the provisions of Pars. 75-90, Manual of Bayonet Exercises, the attention of Infantry officers of this command is called to the purpose and importance of this training and they will take the desired steps to remedy this condition. It is not the desire to have this one phase of infantry training singled out to receive an exceptional amount of attention, but to bring it promptly to a proper level with the best general infantry training.

Future inspections, by whomever made, will include a thorough demonstration of the bayonet efficiency of every company and a full report of deficiencies, if any be found.

By command of Brigadier General Potts:

GEO. T. BARTLETT,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 43, NOV. 10, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

In accordance with telegraphic authority of Oct. 20, 1911, from the War D., Battery E, 2d Field Artillery, will stand relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, and will proceed on that date by rail to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station.

G.O. 44, NOV. 11, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as inspector general of the division, with station in this city, relieving Lieut. Col. George Bell, Jr., inspector general.

G.O. 54, NOV. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

This order publishes regulations governing the instruction in post and garrison schools at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

The leave granted Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M., is extended ten days (Nov. 17, War D.).

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 252, Oct. 27, 1911, War D., as relates to Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., is amended so as to direct him upon his arrival at Manila to report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, Jr., deputy Q.M.G., in charge of construction work at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, with station at that post. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Ralph S. Granger, Q.M., to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1911. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 244, War D., Oct. 18, 1911, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph H. Hickey is revoked (Nov. 20, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph H. Hickey, now at San Francisco, or before expiration of furlough, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lofever, now at 46 East German street, Lancaster, Pa., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Philadelphia for temporary duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., and Samuel McP. Rutherford, commissaries, will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry Metzger, now at 130 West Thornton street, Akron, Ohio, on or before expiration of furlough, will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 154, War D., July 3, 1911, relating to Post Coms. Sergt. Henry Metzger, is revoked. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William Hartlaub, now at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, is relieved from further duty at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and will be sent to Seattle for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable them to report to the C.O. and be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1912: Peter Petersen, Fort Barry, Cal., and George Thompson, Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve two post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 200, Aug. 26, 1911, War D., relating to Capts. Jack Hayes and Lutz Wahl, commissaries, is revoked. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Jack Hayes, commissary, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to New York city for duty as an assistant in the office of the chief commissary of that division. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The thousands and tens of thousands who have visited the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., and seen the quotations from Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," frequently appearing on stone tablets scattered about the grounds, noting how aptly and completely the selections fit into the solemn surroundings, will doubtless feel some regret that there has developed a tendency

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., chief surgeon of the division, will proceed about Nov. 6, 1911, to Honolulu for the purpose of examining into the advisability of establishing a base or a general hospital at Fort Shafter, H.T. (Nov. 8, 8, W. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, M.C., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Leave for seven days, upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is granted Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, M.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for fourteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C. (Nov. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Hayne, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as a witness before a general court-martial. (Nov. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 204, Aug. 31, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C., to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands is revoked. Lieutenant Clayton upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in the M.R.C. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands for duty: First Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Nov. 22, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Ray H. Coulman, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Henry W. Dietz, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, after re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Max J. Horn, H.C., Fort Snelling, will be sent at once to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 268, Nov. 15, 1911, War D., as directs Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, to proceed to New York city for duty is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Chicago, take station, and report to the commanding general, Central Division, for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Robert C. Williams, paymaster, to take effect after his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, deputy paymaster general. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Capt. John F. Preston, paymaster, is relieved from further duty at Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to San Antonio for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Major John P. Hains, paymaster, is relieved from duty at Seattle, Wash., about Jan. 10, 1912. (Nov. 22, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., is relieved from station and duty at Havana, Cuba, and will proceed via Knights Key, Fla., to Norfolk, Va., take station at the latter place, and relieve Lieut. Col. William C. Langton, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Norfolk Engineer District. (Nov. 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. James L. Walsh, O.D., will proceed from New York city to Dover, N.J., and take temporary station at the latter place for duty at the Picatinny Arsenal. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar P. Williston (appointed Nov. 15, 1911, from sergeant, 77th Company, Coast Artillery Corps), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Adrian Babbitt (appointed Nov. 15, 1911, from color sergeant, 27th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey for duty at the School of Musketry. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigosky, recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Oscar Mann, who will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Amos A. Carter, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major Samuel Reber, S.C., is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board for duty during the consideration by the board of matters pertaining to the development and test of ordnance material in connection with the attack of aeroplanes and balloons. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to take effect as soon as he shall be reported able to travel, and will return to his proper station for temporary duty until Dec. 15, 1911. He will then proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave from Dec. 16, 1911, to March 16, 1912, inclusive, is granted Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., will report in person to Major George O. Squier, S.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Luther Davis, S.C., now at Hammondsport, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. James A. Wood, to date Nov. 1, 1911, and Isaac P. Bladé, to date Nov. 2, 1911. To be sergeants: Corporals. James T. Underhill, John Gibbons, Charles H. Hatt, Bruce Clark and John W. Cusick, to date Nov. 16, 1911. To be corporals: First Class Pvt. Earl Cattley, John P. Walsh, Robert J. Eckert, Frederick C. Brunner, Leo McMahon, Henry F. Schultz, Edward R. Smith, Henry G. Davis and John F. Voss, to date Nov. 16, 1911. (Nov. 16, S.O.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions and appointments by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeant: Corp. Matthew L. Dodds, to date Dec. 1, 1911. To be corporal: First Class Pvt. Milton G. Stanhagen, to date Sept. 1, 1911. (Nov. 16, S.O.)

First Class Sergt. David Reeves, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Kansas City, Mo., to report to C.O., Co. A, Signal Corps, Missouri N.G., for duty for a period of six weeks in connection with the winter school of instruction. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Murray B. Dilley, S.C., Philippines Islands, will be sent on first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., and thence to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., from duty as acting Indian agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, upon the assumption of those duties by an official of the Department of the Interior. Captain Brees will report by letter to Major

Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Division, for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. John Dowse, Troop L, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 17, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 10, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Warden, 3d Cav. (Nov. 10, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for ten days, upon the completion of his duties in New York city, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 4th Cav. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Major Herbert H. Sargent, 4th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Nov. 17, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th Cav., now in New York city. (Nov. 18, E. Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving 2d Lieut. Fred Seydel, C.A.C., of that duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1911, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Veterinarian Robert J. Foster, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Nov. 18, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Stanley Koch, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty with the 6th Cavalry and will join his regiment. (Nov. 21, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

So much of Par. 43, S.O. 266, Nov. 13, 1911, War D., as relates to Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cav., is revoked. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the 15th Cavalry are ordered: Second Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill is relieved from duty at Fort Myer to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., with a view to his commanding the Machine-gun Platoon of that regiment; 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to Fort Myer for duty with the portion of the 15th Cavalry stationed there. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th Cav., is transferred from Troop A to unassigned; 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., is transferred from Troop K to Troop A; 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill is relieved as squadron quartermaster and commissary 1st Squadron; 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill is assigned to Troop K; 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill is detailed to command the Machine-gun Platoon, effective upon his arrival at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 21, 15th Cav.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 15th Cav. (Nov. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 263, Nov. 9, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., to proceed to Fort Myer, Va., is revoked. Lieutenant Graham upon the completion of the duty assigned him in the order cited will return to his station at Fort Riley. (Nov. 22, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 14th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 14, 1911, assigned to 4th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 12th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 14, 1911, assigned to 14th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. William H. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 16, 1911, assigned to 3d Cavalry. Captain Kimball will join troop to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Hensley will, upon the completion of his duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 20, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Henry W. Butner, 2d Field Art. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. James W. Watson, Battery C, 2d Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 18, War D.)

The name of Col. George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers. (Nov. 22, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d Field Art., will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in Washington. (Nov. 21, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

The leave granted Capt. William I. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., is further extended fifteen days. (Nov. 10, Cen. D.)

Leave for ten days, about Nov. 25, 1911, is granted Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer. (Nov. 22, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for seven days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Myer, Va., is granted Capt. Samuel Frankenberg, 6th Field Art. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon the completion of his duties in New York city, is granted 1st Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, 6th Field Art. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. William S. Browning, 6th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 13, Cen. D.)

First Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 6th Field Art., will be relieved from duty on recruiting service Jan. 1, 1912, and will join his regiment. (Nov. 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as instructor at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will report in person to the commandant of that school for duty as instructor in the department of artillery and land defense. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Warren R. Bell, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 75th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Mobile, for duty on his staff. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., on condition that he comply with Par. 8, S.O. 265, Nov. 11, 1911, War D. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major Joseph Wheeler, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 18, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (Nov. 15, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 25, 1911, is granted Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Nov. 13, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Charles E. Guthrie, 149th Co., C.A.C., Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 85th Company, to take effect Nov. 22, 1911. His name is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect this date, and he is relieved from duty with the Coast Artillery Reserves of the National Guard, state of Washington, and will join company to which he is assigned. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Leave for five days, about Nov. 24, 1911, is granted Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. John L. Holcombe, C.A.C., is assigned to the 53d Co., C.A.C., to take effect Nov. 21, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., C.A.C., who is relieved from assignment to that company, to take effect Nov. 20, 1911. Lieutenant Holcombe upon being relieved from recruiting duty will proceed to join that company. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to New York city and

report in person to Major William L. Kenly, 8th Field Art., recruiting officer, for duty under his supervision, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A.C., is assigned to the 4th Co., C.A.C., vice 1st Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C., who is relieved from assignment to that company and placed on the unassigned list. Lieutenant Torney after his relief from recruiting duty and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted to him will join that company. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John L. Holcombe, C.A.C., whose name is removed therefrom, to take effect Nov. 20, 1911. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Fred Seydel, C.A.C., is relieved from charge of construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Nov. 22, War D.)

The name of Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., is placed upon the list of detached officers. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C., detailed in the Pay Department, to take effect Jan. 21, 1912, will proceed about Jan. 10, 1912, to Seattle, Wash., and take station for duty, relieving Major John P. Haines, paymaster. (Nov. 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGAL.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 5, 1911, is granted Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (Nov. 8, D. Columbia.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Second Lieut. John S. Singleton, 3d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Nov. 22, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. LASSITER.

Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Shanks, 4th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Albert Tague, Co. A, 4th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Wisconsin, is transferred as sergeant to the 5th Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Nov. 20, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Elvind Hunt, Infantry, is relieved from station at Dover, Del., and will proceed to Wilmington and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Delaware. (Nov. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Infantry, is relieved from station at Montpelier, Vt., and will proceed to Burlington and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Vermont. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward F. Taggart, Infantry, is assigned to the 4th Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Taggart will proceed to join the regiment to which assigned. (Nov. 16, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. George W. Biegler from the 12th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., from the 14th Cavalry to the 12th Cavalry. Lieutenant Biegler will remain on duty with the 12th Cavalry until further orders. Lieutenant Talbot will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The following transfers, on the mutual application of the officers concerned, are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Allen W. Gullion from the 2d Infantry to the 20th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Lloyd R. Fredendall from the 20th Infantry to the 2d Infantry. Lieutenant Gullion will join that portion of the 20th Infantry that is now in the Philippine Islands on its arrival at Honolulu, en route to the United States. (Nov. 16, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John H. Duval, retired, is relieved from station at Harrisburg, Pa., and will proceed to Wayne, Pa., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Pennsylvania. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenagh, retired, is relieved from station at Wilmington, Del., and will proceed to New Castle, Del., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Delaware. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Major William Black, retired, is relieved from station at Guthrie, Okla., and will proceed to Oklahoma City and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Oklahoma. (Nov. 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of such officers of the Signal Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors George O. Squier, S.C., Edgar Russel, S.C., and Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C. (Nov. 17, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Majors Alexander N. Stark, M.C., George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., Alonso Gray, Cav.; Capt. Samuel M. DeLoffre, M.C. (Nov. 2, War D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers of the Militia are authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Snelling, Minn.: Col. Erle D. Luce, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frank J. Hubbard, 2d Inf., Minnesota N.G. (Nov. 17, War D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 21, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. James S. Rodgers, Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf., Majors Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 2d Field Art., Jere B. Clayton, M.C., and Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., Capt. William Newnam, 1st Inf., Herschel Tuples, 1st Inf., Alfred Alois, 1st Inf., Elliott J. Dent, C.E., Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., William F. Jones, 2d Field Art., William M. Goodale, 1st Inf., and Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 13, War D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, Dec. 8 and 9, 1911: Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Carl Reichmann, Gen. Staff; Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, not later than Jan. 5, 1912, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, for the purpose of pursuing the special course in tactics, and upon the completion of this course will join his proper station: Major Frederick R. Day, 30th Inf., and Major William H. Hay, 10th Cav. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Mohr, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 22, War D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.: Due at Due at Due at Lay days
Leave Honolulu Guam Manila at
Transport. S.F. about about about Manila.
Thomas Nov. 6 Nov. 14 Nov. 27 Dec. 3 '12 12
Logan Dec. 5 Dec. 13 Dec. 26 Jan. 1 '12 14
Sherman Jan. 5 Jan. 13 Jan. 26 Feb. 1 '12 14

From Manila, P.I.: Due at Due at Due at Lay days

Leave Nagasaki Honolulu S.F. at
Transport. Manila. about about about S.F.
Logan Oct. 15 Oct. 20 Nov. 4 Nov. 12 '12 23
Sherman Nov. 15 Nov. 20 Dec. 5 Dec. 18 '12 23
Thomas Dec. 15 Dec. 20 Jan. 4 Jan. 12 '12 24

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Army Transport Docks, foot of Laguna street, Fort Mason.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila for Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28. Left Miike, Japan, Nov. 6.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal. (Out of commission.)

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 6. Left Honolulu Nov. 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. Address N.Y. city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Recreation Pier, foot of Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort McHenry, Md.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Lighthouse Wharf, Washington, D.C.

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MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

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FORT HANCOCK.

First Lieut. Elvind Hunt, Infantry, is relieved from station at Dover, Del., and will proceed to Wilmington and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Delaware. (Nov. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Infantry, is relieved from station at Montpelier, Vt., and will proceed to Burlington and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Vermont. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward F. Taggart, Infantry, is assigned to the 4th Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Taggart will proceed to join the regiment to which assigned. (Nov. 16, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. George W. Biegler from the 12th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., from the 14th Cavalry to the 12th Cavalry. Lieutenant Biegler will remain on duty with the 12th Cavalry until further orders. Lieutenant Talbot will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The following transfers, on the mutual application of the officers concerned, are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Allen W. Gullion from the 2d Infantry to the 20th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Lloyd R. Fredendall from the 20th Infantry to the 2d Infantry. Lieutenant Gullion will join that portion of the 20th Infantry that is now in the Philippine Islands on its arrival at Honolulu, en route to the United States. (Nov. 16, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John H. Duval, retired, is relieved from station at Harrisburg, Pa., and will proceed to Wayne, Pa., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Pennsylvania. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenagh, retired, is relieved from station at Wilmington, Del., and will proceed to New Castle, Del., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Delaware. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Major William Black, retired, is relieved from station at Guthrie, Okla., and will proceed to Oklahoma City and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Oklahoma. (Nov. 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of such officers of the Signal Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors George O. Squier, S.C., Edgar Russel, S.C., and Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C. (Nov. 17, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Majors Alexander N. Stark, M.C., George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., Alonso Gray, Cav.; Capt. Samuel M. DeLoffre, M.C. (Nov. 2, War D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers of the Militia are authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Snelling, Minn.: Col. Erle D. Luce, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frank J. Hubbard, 2d Inf., Minnesota N.G. (Nov. 17, War D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 21, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. James S. Rodgers, Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf., Majors Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 2d Field Art., Jere B. Clayton, M.C., and Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., Capt. William Newnam, 1st Inf., Herschel Tuples, 1st Inf., Alfred Alois, 1st Inf., Elliott J. Dent, C.E., Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., William F. Jones, 2d Field Art., William M. Goodale, 1st Inf., and Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 13, War D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, Dec. 8 and 9, 1911: Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Carl Reichmann, Gen. Staff; Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, not later than Jan. 5, 1912, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, for the purpose of pursuing the special course in tactics, and upon the completion of this course will join his proper station: Major Frederick R. Day, 30th Inf., and Major William H. Hay, 10th Cav. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Mohr, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 22, War D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.: Due at Due at Due at Lay days
Leave Honolulu Guam Manila at
Transport. S.F. about about about Manila.
Thomas Nov. 6 Nov. 14 Nov. 27 Dec. 3 '12 12
Logan Dec. 5 Dec. 13 Dec. 26 Jan. 1 '12 14
Sherman Jan. 5 Jan. 13 Jan. 26 Feb. 1 '12 14

From Manila, P.I.: Due at Due at Due at Lay days

Leave Nagasaki Honolulu S.F. at
Transport. Manila. about about about S.F.
Logan Oct. 15 Oct. 20 Nov. 4 Nov. 12 '12 23
Sherman Nov. 15 Nov. 20 Dec. 5 Dec. 18 '12 23
Thomas Dec. 15 Dec. 20 Jan. 4 Jan. 12 '12 24

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Army Transport Docks, foot of Laguna street, Fort Mason.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila for Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28. Left Miike, Japan, Nov. 6.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal. (Out of commission.)

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 6. Left Honolulu Nov. 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. Address N.Y. city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., December 5, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4087: Plumbers' supplies.—Sch. 4088: White ash, mahogany.—Sch. 4089: White zinc, putty, muriatic acid.—Sch. 4090: Wood screws, files, aquilines, galvanized-iron buckets.—Sch. 4091: Billiard cloth, air hose, lacing, rigging, and artificial leather, corn brooms, cork life buoys, sheet lead.—Sch. 4092: Leyden jars, magnesia plastic cement, hair felt, scoop shovels.—Sch. 4093: Rice, tinned tomatoes, salt pork, tinned bacon, tinned and smoked ham, tinned lard.—Sch. 4094: Silk, cotton, and linen thread, clothes stops, black silk ribbon, black metal buckles, dress canvas, Italian cloth, sleeve lining, etc., sheet wadding, cap leathers, soap powder. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 11-20-11

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The armored cruisers West Virginia and Colorado arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, from San Diego, and anchored alongside the other vessels of the Pacific Fleet, the California, Maryland and South Dakota, with which they sailed for Honolulu Nov. 21. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas said that the Colorado, which has just completed target practice off the southern California coast, had made a remarkable record, and the men of the fleet were eagerly waiting the announcement of official averages at Washington, expecting that the Navy gunnery trophy lost last year by the Maryland would go again to the Pacific coast. When the Pacific Fleet engages in maneuvers off the coast of Hawaii the gunners, it is expected, will try their skill on kite targets, in order to see what might be done in the way of destroying flying machines.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1911.

SHORTCOMINGS OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

A subject that needs the immediate attention of the War Department is brought conspicuously to public notice by that part of the Adjutant General's report dealing with the comments of post commanders on the qualities of officers detailed to recruiting service. Some of the language there quoted is very sharp, yet it probably does not express fully the feeling that is in the minds of the writers, as the Army officer is noted for the carefulness of his criticism. The lack of interest therein complained of is all the more to be regretted on account of the efforts that are being put forth by the War Department to make more effective the instruction of recruits. The plan for a uniform method of training at the general recruit depots was communicated to the C.O. of each depot on Dec. 6, 1910, and in the report of the Adjutant General are given opinions of depot commanding officers which show that the new system marks a distinct advance upon old methods and that officers familiar with both systems would not go back to the old. Indeed, the commanding general of the Department of the East goes so far as to ascribe the large decrease in the number of trials by military courts to the "thorough training that recruits now receive at the recruit depots."

Since so much improvement in the character of recruits and consequently in the rank and file of the Army is connected with these depots, it would seem to be a matter of great importance that officers intrusted with recruiting service should be made to understand that at no other time are their deportment and actions more effective in making for discipline and soldierliness than in the recruit depots where the young men, new to Army environments, get their cue for future behavior largely from their first impressions. If the first opinions they form of the officer immediately over them are bad, the chances are many that they will make poorer soldiers than if the officer inspired them with high ideas of military deportment. As the C.O. at Fort McDowell says, the formative period of the soldier's service should present him only with the best examples of officer conduct. That such is not always the case now may be judged from the reports of certain post commanders, which are far from flattering. The C.O., Fort Slocum, says:

"Notwithstanding the unquestionable excellence of many of the officers at the depot, it is regretted that seemingly, with a few exceptions, the officers on immediate duty with recruit companies are without that amount of interest in their work which is essential to their success in it. These officers are prompt, attentive and well behaved, yet they lack entirely that keenness in the execution of their duties that is absolutely necessary to insure the corresponding interest in their work on the part of the non-commissioned officers and recruits under them. It has been observed in recent years that orders to a company officer requiring that he give his personal attention to the details of the instructions or administration of his company are regarded by him as vexatious. A requirement that he inform himself on matters that should be accepted by him as especially within the purview of one in his position he resents as reactionary. But few line officers who have reported for duty at the depot in the past three years have been thoroughly familiar with such of the duties of those under them as they were expected to supervise. Much of the lack of discipline among enlisted men that is observed at times in the Army is believed to be due to the disrespect for their superiors engendered by the acknowledgment, tacit or otherwise, by these officers of their dependence for information and performance upon their subordinates, especially upon those in the ranks."

The commanding officer at Fort McDowell writes as follows: "Not all the officers who have seen duty here on recruiting service have been so settled in habits of precision and accuracy, personal neatness, and excellent appearance, soldierly carriage, sobriety, good judgment and other military virtues as to indicate their selection on the ground of suitability. Rather, circumstances have suggested that some selections have been made because the regimental commanders desired to get rid of the officer, or because the officer desired to get away from the regiment, or from some local entanglement or unpleasant situation; in other words, that the personal equation had more to do with the selection than did the interests of the Service at large. The duties of the company officers at a recruit depot do not require a high degree of ability, but they do require military appearance, soldierly behavior, good habits, precision, zeal, patience, and daily devotion to a duty that contains nothing of excitement and presents no variety to add spice to a rather dull and elementary routine. So long as our Army is maintained by voluntary enlistments, the depots will probably be the best place for the elementary recruit instruction. During the formative period of the soldier's service he should see only the best ex-

amples. It should not be necessary for depot commanders to train their officers in fundamentals. After their arrival it is too late to do so satisfactorily."

The outspokenness of this criticism on the part of these officers is entirely to be commended, and few officers knowing such conditions to exist will not regret that such vigorous protest was not made years ago. When a post commander says that lack of discipline he has seen in the Army he has been able to trace to such exhibitions as those which are too often manifested among officers detailed to recruit depots, it is time to inquire whether the best interests of the Service do not demand a revision of the methods by which selections for recruiting service are made as much as an alteration in the plan of recruiting instruction.

PREPARING FOR CHINESE CONTINGENCIES.

In case affairs in China take a serious turn cruisers will be sent to re-enforce the Asiatic Fleet. Plans for this movement are already under consideration, it is said, at the Navy Department. It is not understood that the State Department has made any request for an additional naval force, although the matter has been informally discussed, during the past three or four days, at conferences between the heads of the State, War and Navy Departments. If such a movement is undertaken Rear Admiral Nicholson, now Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be assigned to command the ships sent from the Pacific coast. Instead of sending the Atlantic fleet the suggestion is made that the re-enforcement for the Asiatic Fleet should be drawn largely from cruisers in reserve on the Pacific coast. It is possible that some of the cruisers may be detached from the Pacific Fleet to join the ships to be sent to China.

Just at present Rear Admiral Nicholson would be available for this command, and no officer in the Navy would be better qualified for the duty. Some time ago the Secretary of the Navy decided to relieve him as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and place him in command of the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Nicholson was to leave the Department in February and assume command of the Asiatic Fleet in March. It would, therefore, not disarrange the plans of the Department to any great extent if he is sent to the Asiatic waters at an early date.

The developments in China will make the command of the Asiatic Fleet a very important one as conditions in that country will be unsettled for a number of years even if the powers are not now called upon to land a force to protect their interests under the Boxer treaty. In his new command Admiral Nicholson may be called upon to take an important part in the readjustment of affairs in the Far East. Those who are acquainted with conditions do not think that the people in China will be satisfied until something like a republican form of government is established. Even in this case there are apt to be a number of civil wars between different parties in China. It will require years of bloody struggle before a permanent condition can be established in China.

The Chinese people has suffered patiently from the evils of misgovernment, but now that it is aroused it will not be quieted until after a long and bitter struggle. It would be nothing much less than a miracle should foreigners and foreign interests wholly escape interference during the revolutions which appear to be in prospect for China. Much will depend upon the commander of the Asiatic Fleet to keep this country out of embarrassing and serious entanglement. Admiral Nicholson, it is apparent, has a stupendous task set before him which is apt to keep him in the eyes of the world while serving with the Asiatic Fleet.

Should cruisers be sent to re-enforce the Asiatic Fleet in all probability a force of marines will be taken aboard on the Pacific coast. Marines will be needed in making landings and in co-operating with any troops that are sent from the Philippines. Just what marines will be sent has not yet been decided and will not be until a late date because the marines can be mobilized at any point on the Pacific coast on short notice.

Incidentally in the event of any joint movement of fleets this country will be seriously embarrassed on account of the lack of a vice admiral or admiral. It is possible that the commander of one of the smaller fleets will take command of the joint forces by virtue of his rank. Certain it is that the rear admiral in command of our fleet will not be in command of the joint forces.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

If the bill known as the "Hay Economy Measures" passes Congress at the next session, the line of the Army will lose sixty-four of their extra officers that they got at the last session, but the permanent appointees in the consolidated bureaus will not fare so badly.

The bill provides that the Adjutant General shall become a lieutenant general on retirement, and that the Quartermaster General, the Paymaster General, the Commissary General and the Inspector General shall each become a major general upon retirement. Either the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, or the Paymaster General would become a major general immediately upon the passage of the bill, and the other officers of those three departments would all have a chance at a major generality which they do not now have. The bill amply protects all these officers against any possible loss of rank or retardation in promotion, although some of the individual officers in the departments will not fare as well as others.

With the line, however, the case seems to be quite different, due to the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, the Commissary, and Pay Departments. There will be a reduction in the number of detailed officers by ten

majors and twenty captains. These detailed officers would be thrown back to the line to be absorbed, and by the consolidation of the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments, the General Staff Corps and a number of detailed officers would be reduced by two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, sixteen majors, and twenty captains, who would likewise be thrown back upon the line to be absorbed. In all, therefore, the line would lose two colonelcies, three lieutenant colonelcies, sixteen majorities and forty captaincies. The loss would be distributed as follows: The Cavalry would lose one colonelcy, four majorities, and nine captaincies; the Field Artillery would lose one majority and three captaincies; the Coast Artillery would lose one colonelcy, one lieutenant colonelcy, three majorities, and nine captaincies; the Infantry would lose one colonelcy, one lieutenant colonelcy, eight majorities, and nineteen captaincies. This distribution, of course, is not provided in the bill, but it is worked out by the equalization table, taking into consideration the number of officers already detailed.

In this connection, it is well to consider the fact that when the Record and Pension Office was combined with the Adjutant General's Department, there was an extra major generality created and the number of detailed majors reduced by five. Since that time the number of officers on duty in the Adjutant General's Department has not been sufficient, and it has been necessary to detail line officers to help them out. Also, that the Quartermaster General has recently been asking for an increase in his corps and that under the consolidated scheme, although the supply corps would have the work of three departments the total number of officers for duty would be less than that in the Quartermaster's Department a year ago, including the line officers doing quartermaster duties. There is a provision, however, in the Supply Corps bill, that regimental staff officers may be called upon to do the work of the Supply Corps, so that there is really no serious fear that the Supply Corps will not have enough officers to do its work, but officers will be drawn from the line, and with some 700 officers on detached service, the regiments will be called upon to still further help out the work of Army administration.

REDUCING ARMY PAPER WORK.

In all probability a new form of pay roll will be issued to the Army at the beginning of the new year. This is in line with the changes that are being made in the War Department in connection with the simplifying and reduction of paper work. Many other important changes are in immediate prospect. During the past month the troops serving in the Washington Pay District were paid on a new form of roll which represented a great improvement over the one heretofore in use. It was found that much of the information contained on the old form was of no value to the Paymaster General or anyone else. By omitting this useless information and by simplifying the form in other respects the amount of work required for the preparation of the pay roll has been greatly reduced. The new form is made up of loose leaves of convenient size for insertion in a typewriter. This makes it possible to produce the necessary number of copies at one writing. The payment was made in the Washington district for experimental purposes to determine whether the form should be modified before adopting it. With one exception all company commanders, who used the new form, have made favorable reports upon it stating that it reduces the amount of work of preparing the pay roll from fifty to seventy-five per cent. The new form did not receive such unqualified approval from the paymasters, although they stated that in many respects it is an improvement. They found that the new form was inconvenient for their purposes because it does not afford them the necessary amount of space for the notations ordinarily made by them when making payments. To meet this objection another form has been prepared and will be given a trial in the payment of troops of the Washington district for the month of November. It is believed that with this change the new form will fill the needs of the Service, and at the same time greatly reduce the work of paying the Army.

The creation of the new territorial divisions is only a part of the work that is to be done to reduce the amount of paper work required of officers in the Army. Every suggestion for relieving officers of paper work is being carefully investigated by the War Department. Nothing is being adopted without the most careful consideration and service tests, but the Army is being gradually organized on lines which will give officers the maximum time to spend with their troops in the field. The suggestion made by a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to the effect that practically all officers and men should be relieved from special duty during drill hour, is receiving consideration from the War Department. It is recognized that there is a difference in the conditions under which the mobile Army is serving, but it is admitted that it should approach nearer the system that is in effect in the Coast Artillery with reference to relieving men from duty during drill. Department commanders are apt to receive suggestions from the War Department along this line if a general order is not issued covering the subject.

Cable advices of Nov. 20 stated that the assertions made in the House of Commons by Capt. Walter V. Taber and others concerning the narrow escape which England had from war with Germany over the Moroccan situation and the outbreak of the English press regarding the matter deeply stirred public feeling in Berlin. The anti-British feeling of the Pan-German section of

the populace has been feverishly increased by the publication of the statement that when the crisis was acute orders were issued to the British cruisers to be prepared to seek and sink the German torpedo boat destroyers. "It is now obvious," said the *Tigliche Rundschau*, "that Great Britain was preparing for war while our own government was singing psalms of peace." Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, will make a statement to the Commons on Nov. 27 in regard to the alleged Anglo-German friction over Morocco last summer.

At a meeting of the Winthrop Board on Nov. 27 the bill for the amalgamation of the Pay Corps and Construction Corps with the line of the Navy will be taken under consideration. During the past week sub-committees have been working on the different features of the bill, and by this date they will be ready to report to the full board. The proposition appears to be gaining strength in the Construction and Pay Corps. It is understood that the staff officers are generally satisfied with the tentative form of the bill as prepared by the sub-committees. They have become convinced that the interests of the Staff Corps will be guarded in the proposed legislation and incline to give it their support. There are some staff officers who have not been converted to the amalgamation plan, as they do not believe staff officers should be required to serve at sea and that duty in the line would not be conducive to the development of the highest efficiency in the bureaus. But just at present there seems to be more opposition to amalgamation from line officers than from the staff. Some of the more conservative line officers do not believe that the line should be called on to absorb the staff officers. They also fear that the amalgamation would retard advancement in the line. But it is thought by advocates of the plan that these objections, on the part of both the staff officers and line officers are due largely to the fact that those who are opposed to the scheme have not given it sufficient study. Much, if not all of this opposition, it is hoped, will disappear when the Winthrop Board makes its report.

The rules for next spring's practice, which are now being prepared by the director of target practice, will provide for firing by squads of eight ships. The targets will be towed in such a manner as to represent the "Enemy's fleet" and reproduce as far as possible battle conditions. In effect the fleet when in target practice will engage in a battle with the enemy's fleet of targets towed at full speed. The minimum range under these conditions will be ten thousand yards. Most of the firing will be done at ranges from seventeen to eighteen thousand yards. Even beyond this range the battleship commanders will be ordered to open fire with the view of determining the extreme distance at which hits can be made. There are a number of other changes that are under consideration by the target practice director for the purpose of creating as near as possible battle conditions.

No new barracks or quarters are provided for in the estimates for the War Department which will be submitted to Congress. It is understood that the Quartermaster's Department recommended a modest building program to the Secretary of War, but even this was stricken from the estimates by the Secretary under instructions to reduce all estimates to a minimum. Even the Chief of Engineers' recommendations for river and harbor work were gone over with a pruning knife by the Secretary. If the next Army Appropriation bill carries any allowances for barracks or quarters they must be placed in the bill without recommendation from the Department. It is possible that local influences may place some items in the bill for work on quarters, although the Democrats who have arrived in Washington declare that economy will again be the watchword of those in control of the House.

The question of a navy is now a burning one in Canadian politics. The inclusion of anti-navy nationalists in the Cabinet of the new government of the Dominion has brought down upon the head of Premier Borden the scathing criticism of the former Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In an attack upon the Borden Ministry in the House at Ottawa on Nov. 20 Sir Wilfrid called such yielding to the anti-navy faction "a scandalous and immoral violation of the rules of constitutional government." This speech came as a rejoinder to the moving of the address by the government in reply to the speech from the throne. The ex-Premier quoted from speeches on the navy question during the last two years expressing widely different views from those now held by certain members of the Cabinet.

We are pleased to learn that no time will be lost at the coming session of Congress in introducing a bill providing for a vice admiral or two for the Navy. Representative Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania, states that he will introduce a bill providing for the appointment of two vice admirals in the Navy. The bill will provide for the appointment of the vice admirals by the President, with consent and approval of the Senate. On reaching the age of sixty-five years the vice admirals shall be retired on three-fourths pay, and vice admirals who retire voluntarily are to receive the retirement pay of the next lower grade. Vice Admirals, Mr. Bates believes, should command the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, respectively.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Giving to the recruiting flag and station the place of honor as the most effective agencies for winning recruits, the annual report of Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General, analyzes the advertising factors that make for the gaining of recruits. Recruiting officers were directed to report what influence had brought the applicants for enlistments to the station, and it thus appears that in the last fiscal year 61,495 applications were inspired by a sight of the recruiting flag and station; the recruiting poster came next with 28,352 applications, and newspaper advertisements third with 10,022; in parks and squares recruiting officers gathered in 8,089 applicants. These results "are convincing evidence that the efforts of the recruiting officers to attract attention of men continued to be exhaustive and resounding." In the large cities approximately five applicants were attracted by the flag and station to one attracted by the poster, but in the smaller cities the ratio was four to three.

The new uniform system of instruction of recruits directed by the War Department in December, 1910, has given great satisfaction. The C.O. at the Fort Slocum depot says that "no new feature of depot administration of recent adoption has proved of so much essential value as has this system. With the system in operation no recruit with disqualifying physical or mental defects should escape discovery within the time a recruit is expected to remain at the depot prior to his assignment to an organization." The C.O. at the Columbus Barracks depot writes that "none of the officers having had experience with both systems would willingly go back to the old." The C.O. at the Fort McDowell depot looks for great improvement from the new form of instruction, and admits that for some years he has had the belief that some of the inefficiency he has found in organizations might be ascribed to faulty recruit instruction. The commanding general of the Department of the East believes that the marked decrease in trials by military courts can be attributed to the thorough training recruits now receive at the depots. As in the two preceding years, the complaints to the War Department concerning the quality of recruits received at posts have been very few. Investigation of these few complaints showed there was little justification for them.

The number of desertions took another great fall, being only 2,504, as against 3,464 in 1910, and 4,993 in 1909. In the last two years the reduction has been 2,489, or practically fifty per cent. The desertion rate for the year was 2.28, and was lower than the desertion rate has ever been during the past ninety years, with the single exception of the fiscal year 1898, when the rate for the year was only 1.57, by reason of the increase of the Regular Army and the consequent influx of many thousands of new men in the last three months of the fiscal year. The absence of returns for the years prior to 1821 renders an accurate ascertainment of the desertion rates for those years impracticable. This extraordinary decrease the Adjutant General attributes to the systematic and vigorous measures adopted for the capture of deserters and the consequent growing recognition by the soldiers of the gravity of the crime of desertion.

The regiments serving in the United States that had the lowest percentages of desertion in the year were the 10th Cavalry and the 24th Infantry, both colored organizations. The percentage of desertions to the whole number of enlisted men in service was 0.78 for the mounted and 0.63 for the foot organization. These two had the same distinction in 1910. In the Artillery the 3d Field had the lowest percentage of desertion, the rate being 2.18; it had the lowest rate in 1910 also. The regiments with the highest percentages of desertion were the 6th Cavalry, the 4th Field Artillery and the 29th Infantry, with rates, respectively, of 6.39, 5.27 and 4.56. The organizations reporting no desertions in the year were as follows:

Cavalry—3d, Troops B, G, H, I and L; 4th, H and K; 9th, A, H, K; 10, B, D, E, G, H, I and L; 15th, L and M.

Coast Artillery—Companies 36, 49, 69, 73, 83, 84, 96, 118, 125, 142, 144, 147, 151, 162 and 166.

Infantry—1st, Companies A, D, E, I and M; 4th, F; 5th, K and L; 8th, H, K and L; 10th, A, B, E, F and I; 11th, C; 13th, A, C, F, L; 15th, L; 17th, L; 18th, D and K; 22d, A and I; 23d, M; 24th, A, C, D, G, H and K; 25th, D, G and I; 27th, B and C; 28th, H; 29th, A, and 30th, B.

The five posts with the highest percentage of desertions were Fort Ward, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Rosecrans, Cal. The five lowest were Fort Apache, Ariz.; Fort Fremont, S.C.; Fort Wood, N.Y.; Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va. Of the white troops 2.31 per cent. and of the colored 1.34 were reported as deserters, as compared with 2.28 for the whole Army rate. The decrease in desertion among the colored troops was only 0.01 per cent., while among the whites it was 1.46. Every arm of the Service showed a marked decrease in desertion, the greatest being in the Coast Artillery and Field Artillery, where the rates were 2.42 and 2.93 for 1911, against 4.30 and 4.72 for 1910. There was a marked decrease in the relative number of desertions in the first and second years of service and a material increase in the third year of service. The Hospital Corps and the Engineers showed only slight decrease, the rates being 3.10 and 3.09, respectively, against 3.15 and 3.12 in 1910.

One of the most instructive features of the discussion of desertion in this report is the analysis of the cases of the 444 men who in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were restored to duty after desertion by the action of courts or reviewing authorities. Of these, 139, or 31.3 per cent., have again deserted, thirty-five have been dishonorably discharged, twenty-one have been discharged without honor, five were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, ninety-six have been honorably discharged and 148 are still in the Service. Of the 444, only 22.8 per cent. have been discharged honorably, whereas 43.9 per cent. have already left the Service with discredit both to themselves and to the Service. Examination of the individual records of these 444 men brings to light the fact that of all the men restored to duty after trial for desertion those who deserted during the first year of enlistment—the young and thoughtless soldier on whom so much pity is wasted—were those whose subsequent service was the most unfaithful. Of the 1,594 deserters returned to military control 509 surrendered themselves and 1,085 were caught. Of the latter, 457 were taken by municipal police, 231 by sheriffs and other county officers, 174 by the military authorities, 110 by private detectives and detective agencies, forty-two by state detectives and other state officers, thirty by U.S. marshals and deputy marshals,

twelve by officers in charge of penal institutions, ten by civilians not officers, nine by railroad police and special agents, seven by naval authorities and three by U.S. immigration officials. Of the 1,594 returned, only 314 were retained in the Service after trial and 1,033 were dishonorably discharged.

There was a decrease from 1,263 in 1909 to 1,053 in 1910 in the number of discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability, showing that the new method of discharging men is bringing good results. The number of discharges by purchase was much smaller in 1911 than in the preceding year, the figures being 2,160 and 2,999, respectively.

The Adjutant General brings his report down to Oct. 15, 1911, in the matter of computing the actual strength of the Army. Telegraphic reports on Oct. 15 gave the following as the actual strength of the Army by branches of service on that day:

Branches of service.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers	21	21	21
Staff corps and departments	988	72,306	3,294
Engineers	189	1,840	2,029
Cavalry	749	12,191	12,940
Field Artillery	241	4,838	5,079
Coast Artillery Corps	670	17,283	17,953
Infantry	1,530	24,370	25,900
Miscellaneous	...	7,422	7,422
Total Regular Army	*4,388	†70,250	74,638
Philippine Scouts	173	5,442	5,615
Aggregate	4,561	†75,692	80,253

*Including 166 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.

†Not including 3,422 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

There was a small increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army in the year ended Oct. 15, 1911, but there was a larger increase in the actual enlisted strength during that year. There were 7,273 vacancies in the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Army, which included an allowance of 7,000 men for the enlisted personnel of the general recruiting service and for unassigned recruits. There were also 290 vacancies in the enlisted strength of the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 7,563 vacancies in the enlisted strength of the entire Military Establishment on Oct. 15, 1911.

In the year 316 officers and 6,773 enlisted men were sent to the Philippines, making a total of 8,345 officers and 186,838 enlisted men, including Volunteers, sent there since the beginning of the Spanish War.

Of the 679 line officers on detached duty, 588, or 86.6 per cent., were captains or lieutenants, an increase of less than one per cent. On June 30, 1911, there were eighty-nine retired officers under assignment to active duty. In the year 850 officers were examined for promotion and eight were re-examined; 824 were found qualified and fourteen were found physically disqualified. On June 30, 1911, officers of the active list assigned to duty as professors of military science and tactics at civil educational institutions numbered sixty-one. The losses of the Army in the year included 149 officers and 36,468 enlisted men. Of these twenty officers died and 365 enlisted men. There were 27,042 discharges on expiration of service in the case of enlisted men, as against only 11,911 in 1910. This great increase, the report says, is undoubtedly the result of the abandonment of the old practice of preparing organizations for Philippine service by transferring, re-enlisting, etc., of which the A.G. says: "The practice of preparing organizations for Philippine service established a vicious circle by which greater or less disorganization of the line organizations every three years was brought about, and that disorganization will doubtless occur every three years for some time to come, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the practice."

Taking the applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations, seventy-six per cent. were rejected at those stations. Because of illiteracy 3,649 applicants were rejected, and 2,317 because they were aliens. Applicants accepted in the year were 32,457, the number of rejections being 104,521. The number of applicants accepted at the recruit stations and subsequently rejected at the recruit depots and depot posts was 3,416. Nearly eighty-nine per cent. of the original enlistments of white soldiers in the year were of men born in the United States. The relative number of re-enlistments in 1911 was practically the same as in 1910, and was considerably larger than in 1909. Each branch of the Service showed an increase in the relative number of re-enlistments.

The report gives in full the record of the despatching of troops to Texas for the maneuvers along the Rio Grande border. The growth of the Army, or rather the development of military activity, is shown by a comparison of the work of the A.G.O. In 1906 the number of cases received in the A.G.O. from the General Staff, chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and from the Army at large was 59,332, while in 1911 the total rose to 113,163. The number of copies of general orders circulated in the year 1911 was more than two millions.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Out of a total of 190 officers of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A., only fifty-six, or approximately thirty per cent., were on duty wholly under the control of the Chief of Engineers in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. This is one of the many interesting statements appearing in the annual report of Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers. Thirty-nine per cent. of the total were on duty entirely detached from the control and supervision of the Chief of Engineers. Sixty-four officers were engaged on non-military duty exclusively, eighty-four on military duty exclusively, while thirty-six performed both military and non-military duty. The largest individual assignment was at Washington Barracks, where thirty-four officers were on duty. The next was river and harbor and fortification work, in which twenty officers were engaged. Under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 27, 1911, twelve original vacancies were immediately created, increasing the authorized strength of the corps to 200 officers. On June 30 last there were ten vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, which may be filled from civil life. The General Staff now has under consideration the subject of a suitable organization of Engineer troops with proper provision for both officers and men; the Act of Feb. 27 takes no account of a possible increase in the number of Engineer troops.

Renewed recommendation for higher grades of non-commissioned officers is made, owing to the continued evidence of the unwillingness of men to enlist or to re-enlist in the Engineers under the existing lack of

opportunities for advancement. General Bixby says that "if the Engineers are to continue to attract the grade of men needed to perform properly the duties of this branch, they must offer opportunities of advancement at least equal to those of the other technical branches of the Service, such as the Coast Artillery and the Signal Corps. The Engineers are now subject to a steady drain of their best men through refusal to re-enlist on discharge, through discharge by purchase, and through transfer to other branches of the Service, where easier service is rewarded with almost equal pay." A high standard of efficiency presupposes better opportunities for promotion. The number of cooks allowed an Engineer company should also be increased from the two for 164 men as now allowed, to conform to the practice in other branches. The report urges the changing of the designation of "private second class" to plain "private," as the words "second class" are distasteful to the men. This change would also emphasize more clearly the fact that appointment as private, first class, is a promotion in grade, and not merely an increase in pay.

In the scheme of the National Coast Defense Board the following guns were reported mounted at the close of the year: 12-inch mortars, 376; 12-inch, 105; 10-inch, 129; 8-inch, 96, and rapid fire, 480. In the twelvemonth there was an increase in guns actually available for service of four 10-inch and twenty-three R.F. With a view to beginning the construction of defenses for the entrance to Chesapeake Bay an estimate of \$150,000 is submitted to be applied to the acquisition of land at Cape Henry. The work of repairing the defenses at Charleston, S.C., has been completed, with an unexpended balance of \$8,992. The work at Pensacola and Mobile is progressing satisfactorily, and it is estimated that balances approximately \$46,000 at the former place and \$110,000 at Mobile will remain unexpended after completion. Each individual battery at Galveston has been made secure against any storm like that of 1900. The following are the estimates for 1912-13 for fortifications in the United States:

Gun and mortar batteries:	
Modernizing older emplacements	\$100,000
Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications	50,000
Searchlights for harbor defenses	102,000
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	150,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications	300,000
Plans for fortifications	5,000
Supplies for seacoast defenses	45,000
Sea walls and embankments	25,000
Repair and protection of the defenses of New Orleans, La.	16,000
Reconstruction and repair of the defenses of Key West, Fla.	36,000
Preservation and repair of torpedo structures	20,000

A new building for the shops at Washington Barracks should be provided. There is no proper building for housing the clerical force and the records. A new structure for depot and school purposes also is greatly required. More space for pontoon material will also be required. At Fort Leavenworth electric lights should be installed in the storehouse, and an additional pontoon shed should be built. Estimates for the appropriations for Engineer depots for 1912-13 aggregate \$30,000.

The Army is now completely equipped with watch compasses. All companies of the Coast Artillery are to be equipped with the reconnaissance outfit authorized for Infantry companies. The new type sketching board devised by Capt. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., has been recommended for adoption as the standard board of the Army. At the rate permitted by past appropriations the work of supplying the Army with Engineer equipment will take several years for completion. The amount expended in the year for such equipment was \$43,022. General Bixby makes a protest against the present restricted facilities for instruction at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, as the work of this school "is of the greatest importance in fitting the younger officers of the corps for the important duties which, owing to the present shortage of officers, devolve upon them at an early period in their careers. It is only with the greatest difficulty that satisfactory results are obtained with the present facilities." Estimates have been submitted aggregating \$273,500 for the construction of the most urgently needed buildings at the barracks.

In river and harbor improvements the sum of \$32,457,012 was expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, this total not including the expenditures for enlarging Governors Island, N.Y.

enlarging Governors Island, N.Y. General Bixby submits a total estimate of \$19,628,698 for continuing this work next year, for appropriation in the River and Harbor bill of \$17,045,450 and for appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill of \$12,114,988.

The important work of deepening Ambrose Channel in New York Bay General Bixby reports at ninety-three per cent. completed. He says: "Ambrose Channel now has a depth of forty feet at mean low water for 1,200 feet width over its inner half (three and one-half miles in length) and 1,800 or 1,900 feet in width over its outer half. Practically all the rest of the width is now between thirty-five and forty feet deep. The channel is easily navigable at mean low tide for ships of thirty-seven feet draught going at moderate speed, and has a maximum high water capacity of forty-four feet. The project is regarded as about ninety-three per cent. completed. It is now used by nearly all the steam vessels entering and leaving the harbor." It is added that a deep water channel 2,000 feet wide and forty feet deep should be dredged in the anchorage in the upper bay at New York at a cost of about \$740,000. This plan, General Bixby says, is approved by the steamship companies as being the most advantageous for the needs of the great harbor.

"A project of removing the battleship Maine," General Bixby says, "after first exposing it within a cofferdam, was approved by the President on Oct. 10, 1910. Materials were ordered and work started immediately. Driving of the interlocking piling for the cofferdam was started Dec. 6 and completed March 31. Preparatory to driving certain heavy pieces of wreckage were removed from the site to be occupied by the dam. The filling of the cofferdam with stiff clay dredged from a bar in Havana Harbor near the dam was begun March 27 and completed May 11. Cylinder B gave way by opening outward on March 25, and Cylinder N on May 8. Each was repaired and refilled immediately. The total amount of interlocking steel sheet piling with splice bars and bolts bought for the work was 4,761,471 tons of 2,000 pounds. The total amount of dredged material used in filling the cofferdam was 81,579 cubic yards. One thousand and eighty-six cubic yards of stone were used in cylinders and in starting a stone toe for the cylinders within the dam. The main deck of the Maine with its superstructure was exposed, and the

articles of furniture and equipment recovered were turned over to a representative of the Navy. The representative of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army cared for the parts of remains of dead recovered."

A balance of \$176,523 remains available of a total appropriation of \$650,000 made by Congress for raising the wreck.

MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Awaiting the consideration of the Service committees of the Sixty-second Congress at its convening on Dec. 4 are the following important measures introduced at the recent extra session:

A measure that is creating considerable discussion is H.R. 5949, known as "the Hay bill," fixing the term of enlistment in the Army at five years; another, H.R. 5950, discontinuing extra payment for foreign service. Then there is H.R. 9244, providing that should a member of the General Staff Corps be promoted he shall not on that account be relieved. S. 310 relates to joint operations of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. S. 2793 and H.R. 11834 would credit five medical officers, retired, with Civil War service as contractor or acting assistant surgeons, and promote them one grade.

An Army Service Corps is organized by S. 1710; the travel allowances of soldiers on discharge are reduced to two cents a mile by S. 2517; a plan for the raising of a Volunteer force in time of war is set forth in S. 312, while the bills providing for placing the Volunteer officers of the Civil War on the retired list are S. 2006, H.R. 731, 1669, 9837, 10447 and 12314. Warrant grade for post non-commissioned officers is provided in H.R. 4661, 4662, 6742, 12159, 12161, 12827. Retirement of certain Philippine Scout officers, S. 1673, H.R. 7991.

H.R. 1262 would abolish the four negro regiments of the Army; H.R. 4022 would create an Old Age Home Guard, paid to serve at home only, and to be supplied with arms at the discretion of the Secretary of War—"Invisible in war: invincible in peace." S. 2061 would warrant paymaster's clerks, U.S.A., as paymaster's assistants and give them pay of second lieutenant.

There is S. 845, to add 675 officers to the Army and create a Division of Militia; also H.R. 1696, amalgamating the supply departments of the Army; H.R. 9317, creating an Army tactical organization; H.R. 11657, increasing efficiency of bands; H.R. 30, restoring the Army canteen; H.R. 11717, increasing number of Army chaplains; H.R. 7604, granting commissions to officers who have been or shall be retired with advanced rank; H.R. 11023, decreasing expense and increasing efficiency of the Army; H. Res. 196, inquiry as to discrimination against Jews; S. 116, adding an Engineer detachment at West Point; S.J. Res. 35 and H.J. Res. 30, forbidding competition of enlisted men with civilians.

S. 2245 and S. 2302 provide travel pay for Volunteers discharged in the Philippines; for the readjustment of rank in the Army there are a number of bills, S. 1171, H.R. 5612, 6302, 12011, 12102; while H.R. 8085 regulates the time of service in the tropics.

H.R. 11881 amends the oath to be taken by a cadet on entrance to the Military Academy, so that instead of engaging to serve the United States "for eight years" he will bind himself "until retired." Other Military Academy bills are H.R. 11883 and H.R. 12421, relating to expenses of Board of Visitors, and S. 1067 and H.R. 8651, providing for the appointment of two cadets from the District of Columbia.

H.R. 10866 repeals R.S. 1273, relating to travel pay of officers; H.R. 8089 provides for a Reserve Corps Army; H.R. 11034 makes the age of sixty-four years equivalent to an "incident of service" in case of retired officers with Civil War service.

S. 315 and S. 2316, respectively, give increased rank to military and naval attachés while serving as such; H.R. 13878 relates to the establishing of military divisions and departments; H.R. 720 creates a military records board, and S. 2226 a naval records board.

S. 3149, S. 3254 and H.R. 13574 provide for retirement after twenty-five years' service, Army, Navy or Marine Corps, while H.R. 5611 makes that provision only for Army and Marine Corps. S. 311 encourages rifle practice by schools and civilian clubs; H.R. 11656 provides for a roster of the armies of the Civil War.

The rank of naval staff officers is the subject of H.R. 4708, while bills reorganizing the grades of commissioned chiefs and warrant officers, U.S.N., are S. 2709, H.R. 1234, H.R. 12157. Graded retirement in the Navy and Marine Corps, S. 291, H.R. 1235. Suspension from promotion of naval officers not professionally qualified is provided for in S. 2004.

Constructive service in the Navy is the subject of H.R. 13773; permitting the destruction of deck court records, S. 1724. Bills authorizing the addressing and designation of naval staff officers by the title of their line rank are S. 3261, H.R. 13678; dental surgeons for the Navy are provided in S. 290, H.R. 761, while S. 2828 provides commissions as ensigns for midshipmen on graduation from the Naval Academy. S. 2794 and H.R. 11826 would class mates as warrant officers, and S. 2001 provides medals of honor for the Navy and Marine Corps. Naturalization after one enlistment in the Navy or Marine Corps is obtainable through S. 2235 and H.R. 6326.

The Naval Militia bill is H.R. 2588, and the Naval Personnel bill, a measure already the subject of considerable discussion in these columns, is S. 2002, H.R. 8144.

The bill fixing pay of Naval Academy instructors is H.R. 774; providing an additional professor of mathematics, H.R. 649, H.R. 2594. Pharmacists in the Navy are promoted to chief pharmacist by S. 2795, H.R. 11825; S. 230, H.R. 1308, prevent sale of intoxicating liquors in government buildings, ships and yards.

For the Militia there are S. 845 and H.R. 8142, creating a Militia Division; S. 844 and H.R. 719, giving the franking privilege for official communications, and S. 72, S. 1996, H.R. 6332 and H.R. 8141, providing Federal pay for officers and men.

There are now on the files of Congress bills introduced at the extra session giving appointment on the Army retired list to the following officers: As major general, George A. Armes; as brigadier general, John S. Bishop, M. J. Hogarty, James W. Pope, W. F. Stewart; as major, E. O. C. Ord; as captain, L. L. R. Krebs, W. R. Cushman, J. J. McClaren, H. T. Reed, E. C. Sturges, William Welsh, E. Bigelow, R. H. Peck asks to be restored to the Army as captain and A. D. B. Smead wishes appointment as captain of Cavalry and Ashberry Awl as lieutenant of Infantry; A. J. Chapman and Luther S. Kelly wish places on the Army retired list. A. G. Pendleton wishes to have his lineal rank corrected. Capt. L. D. Greene asks for promotion. Capt. A. T. Easton wishes to be placed on the active list of the Army. C. M. Perkins and Frank E. Evans ask to be restored to the active list of the Marine Corps; H. E.

Rhoades and J. W. Saville wish advanced rank on the Navy retired list; John B. Ewald, H. E. Offley and O. C. F. Dodge and J. T. Edson wish to have the rank of lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy; S. L. Graham that of commander; I. W. Kite that of medical inspector and Joseph A. O'Connor that of chief carpenter. Dr. Henry Smith asked to be retired and there are bills for the relief of Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Morse, U.S.N., and James Henry Payne, U.S.N. Chief Bttn. Patrick Deery wishes promotion.

REFORM IN MILITARY PRISONS.

A radical change in the treatment of military prisoners may result from the inspection of the Fort Leavenworth Prison by Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Wood, Chief of Staff. The management of this prison is admirable, not the least fault being found by the Secretary or General Wood in the way that it is being conducted. The change that will be recommended is in the regulations of the institution and in the terms under which military prisoners are serving in it. General Wood is of the opinion that military prisoners and civil criminals should be segregated. It is possible that some legislation may be necessary to carry out this suggestion, but it is a matter of sufficient importance to demand the attention of Congress, for it is an outrage to have young boys and young men who are guilty of minor military offenses serving in a penitentiary with the worst class of men guilty of civil crimes. Aside from the separation of military prisoners from ordinary criminals, General Wood will recommend some important changes in the treatment of military offenders along lines which have been put into effect in the Navy. He is of the opinion that a way should be provided by which military prisoners, through good conduct, can get back into the Army; that there are young men now serving in the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary who would make good soldiers if they were given an opportunity to redeem themselves.

This suggestion is in harmony with a general reform movement in the management of prisons and the treatment of prisoners which is engaging the attention of sociologists the world over. Only recently Congress passed a parole bill for Federal prisoners and established a board of paroles and pardons in connection with the Department of Justice. A number of members of Congress, including Senator Borah, of Idaho, have taken an interest in the laws governing military prisoners, and, independent of any recommendation of the War Department, will advocate legislation for the amelioration of the conditions of military prisoners. Senator Borah thinks that a soldier who has served a term for desertion from the Army in time of peace should not lose his citizenship.

Secretary Stimson and General Wood found the condition of some of the younger military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth to be pitiful. One of the officers at the prison said that quite a number of young boys serving long terms needed a good spanking more than anything else. He suggested that with a good whipping from their fathers they could be sent back into the Army and developed into good soldiers. It is probable that a general order, going as far as the War Department's authority extends in reforming the prisons, will be issued shortly. This will probably be supplemented by recommendations to Congress for new legislation covering the subject.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of a system of punishment which shall place the offender somewhat on his honor. Confinement in cells may be abandoned, and hard work for prescribed periods will take its place. It is proposed that those under punishment shall not be obliged to wear a distinctive garb. It has been found in the British service that the culprits return to their duties without the demoralization which too often attends confinement in a prison and treatment as convicts. It is also suggested that the military prisons be abandoned and that there be established detention camps or barracks similar to those of the British military service. One such institution is at Aldershot. The naval authorities are also interested. Secretary Meyer has already established detention barracks at Port Royal, S.C. Many of the offenses for which punishments are awarded by courts-martial are of military character, and require for their correction discipline and instruction rather than harsh and degrading punishment. The offenders are to a large extent young men, who are still susceptible to influence, and it is the duty of their officers of every rank to go the limit in the endeavor to make of them not only good soldiers, but self-respecting citizens, who will be thankful in after years for the discipline they have received in the spirit of regard for their best interests, as well as for the good of the military service.

ON THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

Conditions along the Rio Grande have developed into a seriousness that does not surprise those who are acquainted with the situation in Mexico and who have not believed from the first that the elevation of Madero to the Presidency of the republic would at once bring peace. So menacing is the status along the border through the activity of Mexican revolutionists on the American side that Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, had a conference on Nov. 19 with the authorities of Laredo, Texas, and decided to send Troop I, 3d U.S. Cavalry, to that city. The company was at target practice at Leon Springs and was ordered to return to San Antonio for embarkment for Laredo. The troop movement was at the request of U.S. Marshal C. G. Brewster, Southern District of Texas. General Duncan is quoted as saying on Nov. 19 that he had ample troops to do the patrolling made necessary by the growing ominousness of conditions. The arrest of Gen. Bernardo Reyes on Nov. 18, following an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of Laredo, charging him with setting on foot a military expedition against Mexico from American territory, is taken as an evidence that the U.S. Government is determined to prevent the use of American soil for the fomenting of plots against the Mexican government. Reyes was arraigned on Nov. 20 before U.S. Commissioner Edwards and held in \$10,000 bonds for appearance at the April term of the Federal District Court at Laredo. Bond was furnished by Col. A. A. Chapa, of Governor Colquitt's military staff, and a San Antonio business man. There is nothing in the bond that prevents Reyes from leaving the jurisdiction. The indictment specifies that on Nov. 10 Reyes and others

purchased a thousand rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 horses and equipments for the purpose of invading Mexico. The indictment of Reyes recalls the arrest in 1877 of General Escobedo, then organizing an expedition against President Diaz, who had been only recently installed at the Mexican capital. He was apprehended at the Rio Grande by the United States and sent back to New Orleans.

That the new Mexican government is not to be caught napping is shown by the unanimous passage by the Chamber of Deputies of a bill appropriating about \$7,000,000 for the creation of new regiments of rurales. It authorizes the formation of four battalions, four regiments and an auxiliary company. On Nov. 21 American troops were spread along the Rio Grande from Laredo to Brownsville. Troops of the 4th U.S. Cavalry were sent east and west of El Paso. Troop E, 4th Cavalry, was sent to Pelea, N.M., on Nov. 20, to stop smuggling of contraband. General Duncan was in Laredo on Nov. 21, making an inspection. Troop M, 3d U.S. Cavalry, was ordered to Brownsville that day at the request of the people of that place. Most of the smuggling of arms recently across the border has been in coffins. The frequency of funerals attracted the attention of the U.S. authorities, and on opening several caskets the guns were revealed. The Mexican government is not idle, and is massing Federal troops along the border, with the intention of assembling there fully 8,000 men. Governor Colquitt, of Texas, on Nov. 20 received a telegram from President Taft saying the President had directed the War Department to co-operate with the Texas government in handling the situation. The same day Adjutant General Hutchings telegraphed the Governor that with Major Charles B. Hagadorn, U.S.A., he had seized at Laredo forty rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and sixty dynamite bombs.

GENERAL ORDER TO ITALIAN ARMY.

A copy of the general order to the Italian army for the occupation of Tripoli has been received at the War Department. The following is the text of it, which defines very clearly the authority of the commander of the army:

VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

By the grace of God and by will of the nation King of Italy, President of the Council of Ministers; upon the proposal of the president of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of War, of Marine, and of Foreign Affairs; we have decreed and do decree:

Article 1.—The commander of the expeditionary forces in Tripoli and Cyrene, upon those points not covered by the present decree, and without modifying the provisions contained in the regulations regarding the preparation and execution of transportation of the expedition abroad, has the powers established for the supreme command, by Rule No. 2 of the war service (Part 1, service of troops), dated Sept. 16, 1896.

For the operations connected with landing and taking possession, his authorities are also extended to include the naval forces which take part in these operations, so far as is required by the necessity of co-operation between the naval and military for action on land.

He is also invested with political authority over the territory occupied, diplomatic and consular authorities of the said territory are therefore dependent upon him.

Article 2.—The commander of the expeditionary forces has the full direction of all services in the regions which may be occupied upon whatever branch of the administration they may depend.

Article 3.—In the region declared in a state of war the commander of the expeditionary forces has the powers and rights determined for the state of war by the Criminal Code of the army, and by the laws and regulations of the Royal navy.

Article 4.—The commander of the expeditionary force has the right of delegating, either in whole or in part, his powers to the commanders under him, as circumstances may require.

Article 5.—The commander of the expeditionary force depends solely upon the Minister of War, from whom he receives orders, and to whom he reports for any matter of the general or special service.

For matters of technical administrative or financial character, the chiefs of branches which do not belong to the Department of War, correspond with the various ministries respectively, but always through the medium of the commander of the expeditionary force; the naval commanders excepted, who correspond directly with the Ministry of Marine.

Article 6.—The Minister of War will report and submit to the Council of Ministers all questions of general character, and will act in conformity with the decisions of said Council.

He will communicate to the other ministers, in so far as each of them may be concerned, the requests, proposals or information which he receives from the commander of the expeditionary force, and he will transmit to him the replies, decisions and instructions of the various ministers, for the business depending upon each of them.

We order that the present decree furnished with the state seal be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the kingdom of Italy, commanding all to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Done at San Rossore, Oct. 8, 1911.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Giolitti-Di San Giuliano-Spingardi-Leonardo-Cattolico.

Señ: Finocchiaro-Aprile, Minister of Justice.

TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.

In view of the possibility of some of the troops now in the Philippines being sent to China to protect American interests, the following list of organizations stationed in the several departments in the division will be found of interest:

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Company No. 4.

Companies F and L, Signal Corps.

7th Cavalry, entire regiment.

8th Cavalry, entire regiment.

14th Cavalry, entire regiment.

Batteries A, B and C of 1st Field Artillery.

Batteries A, B and C of 2d Field Artillery.

12th Infantry, Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M.

20th Infantry, Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M.

9th Infantry, entire regiment.

19th Infantry, entire regiment.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

2d Cavalry, entire regiment.

3d Infantry, entire regiment.

6th Infantry, entire regiment.

21st Infantry, entire regiment.

TROOPS NOT BRACED IN DEPARTMENTS.

Companies E and H, Engineers.

Companies B and H, 12th Infantry.

11th, 13th, 18th, 23d, 42d, 86th, 90th, 95th, 128th and 142d Companies of Coast Artillery.

The 15th Infantry, which sailed from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 6, is due to arrive on the transport Thomas Dec. 1, and can if necessary proceed to China, on the same transport, after having the ranks filled up to war strength.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N., was appointed to his present rank from Dec. 17, 1908, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the disqualification and suspension from promotion of certain officers senior to him. The Attorney General decided that the examinations of these officers were "fatale irregular and defective," and they and the suspensions were treated as null and void, and

claimant was promoted to a vacancy occurring Feb. 1, 1909. The Comptroller holds that he was neither a *de jure* nor a *de facto* lieutenant commander from Dec. 17, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909, and is not entitled to pay as such. Nor is he entitled to sea duty pay while absent from the Colorado on leave and placed on special temporary duty ashore in the Bureau of Navigation.

In the case of Major M. L. Walker, C.E., the Comptroller reaffirms his previous conclusion that "officers traveling under competent orders without troops shall be paid seven cents per mile and no more." So Major Walker is docked two dollars paid for the hire of a horse and buggy used on an inspection trip. As this appears to be the law officers who have to go to a distance on duty, where there is no other conveyance than a horse vehicle or an automobile, and do not wish to spend more than seven cents a mile, can walk. The seven cents will just about pay for the shoe leather expended, and walking is healthy. Indeed, it is now one of the qualifications for promotion.

COLLEGE DUTY.

The War Department has quite consistently been following the policy of detailing no more majors or captains on college duty, and of relieving majors and captains previously detailed under old regulations at the end of their regular three-year tours of duty. Lieutenants may under existing regulations have their tours extended to a fourth year, provided their services have been requested by the college authorities and their efforts have resulted in "marked success."

Under the above policy it would seem that the following officers will be relieved from college duty during 1912: Major E. M. Lewis, Inf., University of California; Major E. L. Butts, 25th Inf., University of Minnesota; Capt. R. D. Carter, 8th Inf., University of Arkansas; Capt. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav., State University of Iowa; Capt. H. E. Yates, Inf., University of Nebraska; Capt. E. A. Fry, Inf., Pennsylvania State College; Capt. M. B. Stokes, Inf., Clemson Agricultural College; Capt. L. W. Caffey, 15th Inf., Agricultural College of Utah; Capt. S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., Virginia Military Institute; Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., University of Washington; 1st Lieut. R. E. Boyers, Inf., Riverview Academy; 1st Lieut. William St. J. Jersey, Jr., Inf., The Citadel; 1st Lieut. C. F. Severson, Inf., St. John's Military Academy.

Much of the inefficiency, and even many desertions, it is held at the War Department, may be traced to the absence of captains from their organizations, and the return of the above officers to duty with troops will contribute not a little to increased efficiency. These officers will be replaced at colleges by first lieutenants or by second lieutenants of over five years' service, whose detached service has not already been excessive, and whose regiments are not on foreign service or under orders for such service.

BIDS FOR NAVY PROJECTILES.

Proposals for furnishing 20,000 5-inch 50-pound common projectiles were opened in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, at noon on Nov. 22, by direction of Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau. Bids were as follows:

Bethlehem Steel Company: 20,000 5-inch common at \$14.25 each; deliveries to commence 500 by May 15, 1912; 2,000 by June 15, 3,000 by July 15, 3,000 by Aug. 15, 4,000 by Oct. 1, 4,000 per month thereafter.

E. W. Bliss Company: 20,000 5-inch common at \$15 each; deliveries in nine months; 2,000 by Sept. 15, 2,000 by Oct. 15, 2,500 each month thereafter.

American and British Manufacturing Company: 7,500 5-inch common at \$13.49 each; deliveries in 175 days; 1,800 each month thereafter.

Midvale Steel Company: 20,000 5-inch common at \$20 each; deliveries in 160 days; 550 each month thereafter.

Washington Steel and Ordnance Company: 500 5-inch common at \$13.50 each; lot of 500 to be completed six months after date of contract.

The Crucible Steel Company of America submitted a letter to the effect that they were not in a position at the present time to bid on these projectiles.

RECORD OF NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR 1910-11.

Among the many important changes made in the organization and methods of the Navy Department during the present administration the following are especially to be noted: The fleet has been reorganized. A central cost accounting system has been established at navy yards. Appraisals and inventories have been or are being made at all navy yards and stations. These appraisals and inventories are conducted in a manner similar to those of commercial concerns, and the task has been one of considerable magnitude.

A system of general storekeeping has been begun in vessels of the Navy, providing for the consolidation of stores and storerooms. In conjunction with this change a money allotment for supplies for each ship's department has been made in lieu of an allowance by quantities; competition in the economical use of supplies has been established by publishing the quarterly expenditures by the several departments of all vessels of the same class.

The Secretary recommended and obtained from Congress a small appropriation providing for prizes, trophies and badges for excellence in steaming exercises, to be awarded to the ships in commission for general efficiency and for economy in coal consumption. This action has stimulated the competition in regard to economy of coal consumption, and has resulted in a considerable saving. A series of tests to be made of coal mined on the Pacific coast has been directed by the Secretary, to determine its value for the fleet.

Conditions under which target practice is held by the fleet have been made more difficult as to weather, sea and range. The tests now approach more nearly actual battle conditions, and the battle efficiency of the fleet has been steadily improved.

A more uniform distribution of work at navy yards throughout the year has been established, which will permit a more permanent and economical organization. The reorganization of the fleet will permit the ships to visit the home yards for repairs in rotation.

The practice of expending large sums in an endeavor to improve old ships of war has been discontinued, as such expenditures are not justified by a corresponding gain in fighting efficiency.

A simplification of correspondence in the naval service has been adopted and put into practice, and improve-

ments in filing systems and the classification of correspondence have been made.

In discussing the compensation of civilian department employees in his annual report Secretary of the Navy Meyer says that while the personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps has increased 114 per cent. since 1899 the clerical force has increased only 38 per cent., and that of the Departments in Washington, excluding that of Agriculture, the Navy ranks lowest in average rate of compensation to civilian employees. He advocates increase of pay, or at least equalization of compensation, in positions of the higher grades. The Secretary also advocates civil service retirement as a measure designed to give the Government more efficient clerical help and more permanency in the civilian force.

BASKETBALL AT BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

The U.S.S. Delaware Division Basketball League was started at the Navy Y.M.C.A., in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22. The league is made up of the different divisions of the ship, eight divisions being represented. Each team will meet the other teams once in the series.

The schedule for the first night's games brought all eight teams into play. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, of the ship, accompanied by other officers, attended. The ship's band furnished music, and a goodly number of the men were on hand to cheer their division on. The games, players and scores were as follows:

4th Division vs. 5th Division, won by 4th, 48 to 16. 4th Division team: F., Samuels, L.A.; F., Stewart, W.; C., Patton, A.W.; G., King, A. B.; G., Chandler, C.; Sub., Nearing, E. E. 5th Division team: F., Stinson, F.; F., Kinch, O.; C., McNisch, J.; G., Cote, F.; G., Cook, G.; Sub., Pycheson, P.

2d Division vs. 7th Division, won by 7th Division, 14 to 3. 2d Division team: F., Natts, R. R.; F., Murray, C. E.; C., Bauman, A. J.; G., Walter, B. G.; G., Schultz, W. R.; Sub., Meyers, C. W.; Sub., Hutchinson, H. H. 7th Division team: F., Finn; F., Daniels; C., Teabo; G., Jacoy; G., Nilson.

1st Division vs. 8th Division, won by 1st Division, 35 to 6. 1st Division team: F., Miller, W. H.; F., Colins, D. D. J.; C., McIntyre, L. W.; G., Culp, H. M.; G., Pray, H. H.; Sub., Peterson, O. A.; Sub., Harpster, L. E. 8th Division team: F., Lang, G.; F., Miller, C. B.; C., Foley, T. F.; G., Harrison, E.; G., Condon, T.; Sub., Lahey, D.; Sub., Schwarzwelder, C. B.

The 3d Division won from the 6th Division by default. They played a practice game with the Delaware's first team. The line-up and results were as follows: 3d Division vs. Delaware (first team), won by Delaware first team, 3 to 0. 3d Division team: F., Mason, J. E.; F., Haines, E. H.; C., Hurst, F.; G., Rubricht, C. J.; G., Tiedman, A. J. Delaware's first team: F., Miller; F., Stinson; C., McIntyre; G., Smith; G., Eggleston.

Considering the fact that some of the men never played basketball before and had but two weeks in which to learn the game and practice team work the class of ball was very good indeed. After a few games the different teams will be playing a game that will compare very favorably with that of the average ships team.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The battleship Florida sailed from Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, for Hampton Roads, where she will be joined by the Utah. Both vessels will then proceed to Pensacola, where the Florida will receive a silver service set given by the state of Florida. Following this ceremony the warships will proceed to Galveston and Kingston, Jamaica. They will join the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, for the winter practice.

The pilot charts of the Indian and North Pacific Oceans for January, 1912, have been issued by the U.S. Hydrographic Office at Washington, D.C., and are full of valuable information to mariners. A list of navigational books and charts sold by the Hydrographic Office, with their price, is also given.

The U.S.S. Connecticut, Michigan, Salem, North Dakota, Louisiana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington and North Carolina left Newport, R.I., Nov. 18, in a heavy sea, bound south for maneuvers. After a rough experience in wind and sea the Third and Fourth Divisions arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 20. The First arrived at daylight and the last were in at four o'clock p.m. The warships will remain until Dec. 9. The squadron was divided for the search problem Saturday evening, Nov. 18, off the Virginia Capes, but at twenty minutes to ten o'clock Rear Admiral Osterhaus, going south with the First and Second Divisions, got within wireless distance. On account of the severity of the weather he called the problem off and ordered the ships to Newport. The following are the vessels which arrived at Newport: Third Division—Rear Admiral Aaron Ward; Minnesota, flagship, Capt. George R. Clark; Missouri, Capt. Frederick L. Chapin; Mississippi, Capt. William J. Maxwell; Ohio, Capt. Walter W. Buchanan; Fourth Division—Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard; Georgia, flagship, Capt. Marbury Johnston; Virginia, Capt. John H. Glennon; New Jersey, Capt. John E. Craven; Nebraska, Capt. James P. Parker. All were in good condition. The Nebraska went on to Boston, where some of her men are needed in a court-martial.

The U.S.S. Utah, Capt. W. S. Benson, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, to be docked on Nov. 17. After she left the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 15, she was under way forty hours, ten of which were devoted to swinging ship to adjust compasses, and in that time she burned 170 tons of oil. The distance covered was 290 miles. The Utah is equipped with both fuel oil and coal, and during the forty hours eight tons of coal were used in the furnaces to protect the grate bars and to make a surface over which to spray the oil. Captain Benson is one of the most enthusiastic believers of the practicability of oil fuel. He has worked with Lieutenant Commander White to make a success of the system, and is delighted with the result. The Utah, it is estimated, can carry enough oil and provisions to permit her to remain at sea three months and a half, and with oil as fuel she can steam 20,000 miles at full speed. The best battleships of the Navy which burn coal cannot steam more than 6,000 miles with the supply their bunkers will hold. The Utah can get steam on and be under way with oil fuel inside of thirty minutes. With coal as fuel this will take her three hours and a quarter. The oil also gives very little smoke, an important factor in a warship.

The U.S.S. Missouri left Newport, R.I., Nov. 21, for Philadelphia.

Capt. Hilary P. Jones took command of the battleship Rhode Island at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, relieving Capt. John Hood. The latter started immediately to take command of the battleship Delaware.

The Rhode Island will remain at the yard until Dec. 15, by which time the general overhauling and repairs will be completed, it is expected.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Ammen was floated into the old drydock at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, for general repairs. The destroyer Tripple will go in dock after the Ammen. Several dented plates of the Tripple will be straightened.

A new record for speed was achieved by the Navy Department wireless system in despatching the order to the U.S.S. Washington and North Carolina to proceed to Santo Domingo. These vessels were with the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, on the way to Norfolk. The message was sent from the Department at 12:02 o'clock Nov. 21. Ten minutes later a reply was received from Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief, on board the Connecticut. The ships started at once for Norfolk, arriving a few hours later, to coal, and sailed Nov. 22, with Mr. W. W. Russell, Minister to the Dominican Republic, on board the Washington, the flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.

Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., assumed command of the naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1911, relieving Rear Admiral A. Ross, who has been ordered home.

The U.S.S. Yosemite has been ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 27, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The U.S.S. Castine has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on the date the U.S.S. Yosemite is placed in commission.

The U.S.S. Hist, a converted yacht purchased during the Spanish-American War for United States service, was on Nov. 20 stricken from the Naval List when the Navy Department accepted the bid of M. H. Olson, of Brooklyn, N.Y., of \$2,421. The Government bought her at the outbreak of the war for \$65,000.

Arrangements are being completed at the navy yard, New York, for a test of the large new drydock, officially known as Drydock No. 4. It is expected that the dock, which has cost \$1,000,000 and has been in process of building for eight years, will be flooded in a few days. On Dec. 15 the contractors expect the arrival of the caisson that is to be installed as a gate.

Navy coal barge No. 203, which broke loose from a tow Nov. 18 while en route to Norfolk, was found at sea by the revenue cutter Seneca, and the barge was taken in tow of that vessel, accompanied by the U.S.S. Panther, Celtic and Vulcan, and the Vulcan when near the shore took the barge in tow for Norfolk.

The trial of James Beeks, a colored mess attendant on the U.S.S. Nebraska, charged with killing Alexander Allen at the navy yard, Charleston, May 8, 1911, began at Boston Nov. 21 in the U.S. Circuit Court. The men were negro mess attendants in the junior officers' quarters. While the vessel was in drydock they had a fist fight. Later, according to the District Attorney, Beeks got one of the Service revolvers and shot Allen from behind. Lieut. Herbert S. Babbitt, of the Nebraska, testified that he was standing on the drydock. Going on board he said he was met by Beeks, who saluted him and exclaimed, "I have shot a man." Lieutenant Babbitt ordered Beeks placed in arrest.

NAMES OF SUBMARINES.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop in a special order issued on Nov. 17, 1911, changes the names of the submarine boats in the Navy from the names of fishes to classes with numbers, the same as the boats in the British navy. This system, it is held, is a great advantage, being very simple and readily determines the class of the different vessels. The following shows the old names and the new designations:

From	To	From	To
Plunger	A-1	Skipjack	E-1
Adler	A-2	Sturgeon	E-2
Grampus	A-3	Carp	F-1
Mocassin	A-4	Barracuda	F-2
Pike	A-5	Pickeral	F-3
Porpoise	A-6	Skate	F-4
Shark	A-7	Seal	G-1
Viper	B-1	Tuna	G-2
Cuttlefish	B-2	Turbot	G-3
Tarantula	B-3	Thrasher	G-4
Octopus	C-1	Seawolf	H-1
Stingray	C-2	Nautilus	H-2
Tarpon	C-3	Garfish	H-3
Bonita	C-4	Haddock	K-1
Snapper	C-5	Cachetot	K-2
Narwhal	D-1	Orca	K-3
Grayling	D-2	Walrus	K-4
Salmon	D-3		

The four submarines authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill are designated K-5, K-6, K-7 and K-8.

The submarine tender authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, has been assigned the name Niagara.

TELESCOPIC MASTS.

A mast eighty feet tall that can be shut up like a telescope and carried about by a couple of men is plainly a handy thing to have wherever a temporary observation tower or wireless station is needed. In fact, the military use of wireless telegraphy has practically demanded something of the kind, so it had to be devised. Europe has produced it. The qualities required in such a device are that it must be rigid, tall, easily reduced to small compass and quickly put in place. Cosmos (Paris, Sept. 9) describes the new mast, which may be used for many purposes, even for a derrick, and gives the following details that will permit almost any American engineer to design one:

"These masts, known as the 'Comet' telescopic masts, are formed of a series of telescopic tubes mounted one on the other, with a play of 1-10 to 2-10 inches and displaceable by means of a steel ribbon moved by appropriate mechanism."

"The different segments, which diminish considerably in diameter from below upward * * * also lessen in thickness, so as to realize the best possible utilization of the material and to obtain the maximum strength with the minimum of weight."

"Extension is effected, as it stated above, with the aid of a long ribbon of soft steel 1-15 to 1-5 inch thick, which engages the greatest diameter of each of the tubes, being fastened at the end of the last. The ribbon has a median row of equidistant perforations * * * in

which engage the teeth of a hoisting wheel placed at the base of the mast.

"This wheel, with another having indentations corresponding to the teeth of the former, and a drum supporting the steel ribbon and a handle, constitute all the mechanism for hoisting and lowering; the whole is mounted between two supports of cast steel, bearing at the upper part the foundation of the mast, formed by a ring of wrought steel.

"The ascent or descent may be arrested in any position; a special device prevents the various sections from starting before their turn, so that the mast has complete rigidity even when only partially raised. This rigidity is assured for the ribbon, by making it exactly equal in width to the diameter of the part where it is found, for the various heights; it thus acts like a rigid piece, not being able to move sideways, break or bend.

"The applications of this kind of mast are numerous. One of the most interesting would appear to be its use in wireless telegraphy, as a support for the antennae.

"It may serve the purpose, also, of an observation mast, or as a standard for projectors, searchlights, signals, etc. * * *

"A mast of 200 to 250 pounds, reaching, when fully extended, eighty feet in height, is only about ten feet long when lowered, and the time required for hoisting it is only a few minutes.

"Telescopic masts may also be utilized on shipboard, and for the support of protective nets against torpedoes.

"They are valuable in military operations, being easily transportable and lending themselves to various uses. As derricks they can support up to 6,500 or even 12,000 pounds, according to the test made by their constructors."

—Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

In a letter to Secretary Meyer asking for a leave of absence Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., indicates that he may resign from the Navy at the conclusion of his leave. For some time Constructor Evans has had under consideration a very flattering offer from a private shipbuilding yard, and may accept it if he is permitted to resign. About a year ago he made a request for an extended leave of absence to enter the employ of a shipbuilding concern, but the request was refused. It is understood that Secretary Meyer decided to accept Constructor Evans's resignation if it is tendered, as the Secretary does not want to stand in the way of the advancement of the Constructor. Constructor Evans was selected by Secretary Meyer to put into effect a new system of management at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. It is reported that he will accept a place with Moran and Company, at Seattle, Wash. He is a native of Alabama and entered the Service Sept. 5, 1888. He received his present commission of naval constructor with rank of lieutenant commander July 1, 1904. Before being ordered to Norfolk he was superintending constructor at Seattle.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Florida, arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Chester, sailed Nov. 22 from Marseilles, France, for Gibraltar.

Missouri, arrived Nov. 22 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington and North Carolina, sailed Nov. 22 from Hampton Roads for Santo Domingo City.

Wheeling, sailed Nov. 22 from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Santo Domingo City.

Justin, arrived Nov. 22 at San Diego, Cal.

S.O. 116, NOV. 15, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes a price list of clothing and small stores to be issued during the calendar year 1912, and also instructions for adjusting the accounts and returns.

G.O. 130, NOV. 20, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions as to the writing of official letters and endorsements, size and weights of paper to be used, etc.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 17.—Comdr. C. F. Hughes detached duty Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1911; to duty command Birmingham.

Paymr. J. W. Morse to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction in accounting office.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Winn placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 26, 1911, and detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Chief Mach. J. E. Venable detached duty Connecticut Nov. 22, 1911; to Washington, D.C., for examination for retirement and wait orders.

Chief Mach. B. B. Bowie to duty Hartford.

Mach. F. R. King to temporary duty Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk C. R. Sies appointed paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Key West, Fla.

Paymr. Clerk F. Scherberger appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty assist settlement accounts paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NOV. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade upon expiration of sick leave to wait orders.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson to duty naval station, Key West, Fla., and aid to commandant.

Lieut. W. S. Anderson detached duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns H. M. Hitchcock and H. G. Cooper, jr., detached duty Marietta; to duty San Francisco.

Mdsn. L. Townsend, jr., detached duty Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Nov. 23, 1911; to duty Utah.

Surg. C. P. Bagg, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 16, 1911, and detached duty Colorado; to home.

P.A. Surg. T. W. Reed detached duty Marietta; to duty San Francisco.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Cottle detached duty Annapolis; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. H. W. Rusk, jr., detached duty Marietta; to duty San Francisco.

Chief Mach. A. A. Gathemann when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to duty Connecticut.

Note.—P.A. Surg. R. E. Riggs died on board the U.S.S. Ohio Nov. 18, 1911. Comdr. E. L. Amory, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1911.

NOV. 20.—Comdr. W. W. Gilmer to duty command Lancaster, Dec. 1, 1911.

Comdr. A. B. Hoff to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade to duty Michigan as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. W. Nimitz detached duty command Norwhal; to duty connection fitting out Skipjack and to command when placed in commission.

Ensign L. P. Warren detached duty Reserve Torpedo Divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty command Narwhal.

Ensign C. N. Hinkamp detached duty command Stingray; to duty connection fitting out Steuron and to command when placed in commission.

Ensign A. H. Miles detached duty command Octopus; to duty command Yosemite.

Ensign W. R. Carter detached duty Castine; to duty command Snapper.

Ensign C. R. Hyatt detached duty Castine; to duty command Stingray.

Ensign R. A. Burg detached duty command Snapper; to duty command Grayling.

Ensign T. E. Van Metre detached duty Castine; to duty command Octopus.

Ensign S. M. La Bounty detached duty Castine; to duty connection Reserve Torpedo Divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

P.A. Surg. R. B. Henry commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Sept. 10, 1911.

Mach. A. J. Mert detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty San Francisco.

NOV. 21.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. Allen, retired, placed on the retired list of officers from Oct. 19, 1911.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Kelly commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Midshipman G. M. Cook detached duty Mississippi; to duty Reserve Torpedo Divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. Z. A. Barker appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Nov. 14, 1911.

P.A. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger, jr., to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymr. N. W. Grant to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. J. Winn orders of Nov. 17, 1911, revoked.

Chief Btsn. J. F. Brooks detached duty Idaho; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. R. C. Mehrrens detached duty Baltimore; to duty Idaho.

Btsn. J. Evans to duty Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1911.

Chief Mach. O. Johnson detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30, 1911; to duty Glacier.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins detached duty Glacier; to duty Independence.

Chief Mach. L. R. Ford to duty Baltimore.

Chief Mach. J. E. Cleary detached duty Celtic; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. W. Mergat detached duty Baltimore; to duty Celtic.

Mach. F. W. Teepe to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 4, 1911.

NOV. 22.—Capt. W. McLean to duty connection Army War College, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Ohio.

NOV. 23.—Lieut. L. J. Wallace detached works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, to duty as assistant to the officer in charge branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Ensign W. P. Hayes detached Marietta, granted leave three months.

Ensign W. W. Turner detached Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston, S.C., Dec. 15, granted leave three months.

Ensign A. H. Douglas detached New Hampshire, granted sick leave two months.

Surg. A. Stuard detached Navy recruiting station, Hartford, to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, and additional duty in command naval hospital, Port Royal.

Surg. W. Seaman detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, to Michigan.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached Navy recruiting station, San Francisco, to Franklin.

Surg. J. J. Snyder detached Michigan, to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached Franklin to Navy recruiting station, San Francisco.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Munson detached Independence to Navy recruiting station, Hartford.

P.A. Surg. M. W. Baker detached naval hospital, New York, to Independence.

Paymr. Clerks W. A. Thomas and T. S. Coulbourn appointed paymasters' clerks in the Navy; duty Delaware.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 17.—First Lieut. H. C. Judson detached Marine Barracks, New York, to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal.

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, to Marine Barracks, Boston.

NOV. 18.—First Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired, one month's leave from Dec. 2.

First Lieut. H. T. Vulte to Buffalo, N.Y., for temporary duty during absence of Lieutenant Logan.

NOV. 21.—Capt. E. W. Barker, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, to Marine Barracks, New York.

NOV. 22.—Capt. R. Y. Rhea one month's leave from Dec. 1.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston detached headquarters to Recruiting District, New York, as assistant recruiting officer.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

NOV. 20.—Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker assigned to duty as fleet engineer, New York Division.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Doron detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to the Woodbury.

Third Lieut. R. L. Lucas detached from the Mackinac and ordered to the Mohawk.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Onondaga.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to the Yamacraw.

Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker detached from the Patrol and ordered to the Seminole.

Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison granted five days' leave en route to the Winona.

NOV. 21.—Third Lieut. J. M. Trilck, jr., detached from the Seneca and ordered to the Gresham.

NOV. 22.—Capt. H. B. West granted seven days' leave of absence.

NOV. 23.—First Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall detached from the Mackinac and ordered to the Seminole.

NOV. 22.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash granted thirty days' leave, commencing Nov. 25.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The revenue cutter Windom, from Galveston, Texas, is at the Washington naval ordnance foundry to be fitted with four new modern rapid-fire guns to replace her old battery. While at Baltimore the Windom was given a thorough overhauling for cruising work on the Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the revenue cutter Pamlico, reports, under date of Nov. 15, that at 6:30 p.m. on Nov. 14 the schooner Eva D. Rose, while proceeding down Ransom Channel, Neuse River, for Newbern, N.C., in tow of a motorboat, grounded on the edge of cut near buoy No. 4. A line was run to her and she was hauled free and proceeded down the river.

The revenue cutter Seneca was, on Nov. 18, directed to make search for a schooner reported awash in Lat. 33, 43 N., Long. 76, 15 W., by the American steamship Antilles on Nov. 15.

Capt. John G. Berry, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the Seminole, reports that on the afternoon of Nov. 14 word was received that the tug Rosa, of Wilmington, N.C., was ashore in the Cape Fear River and in need of assistance. The Seminole proceeded to the position given and ran an 8-inch line to the tug and about 4:15 p.m. she was floated and towed into deep water. It was found that the tug had grounded on the night of Nov. 11 and the master and crew had been working night and day since that time trying to float their vessel. When the Seminole arrived they were entirely out of drinking water and had been drinking the brackish water during the day. An ample supply of fresh drinking water was given them.

On the same date, in the afternoon, while the Seminole was at anchor off Southport, N.C., she noticed a gasoline launch disabled and drifting helplessly with the strong tide and wind in spite of the efforts of the single occupant to work in toward shore with an oar. The Seminole's power launch was sent to assist and towed her in to the wharf at Southport.

On Nov. 18, about five miles S. x W. from Fenwick Island Shoal Lightship, a coal barge broke adrift from the U.S.S. Vulcan. Although three naval vessels were making search for the barge the revenue cutter Seneca picked it up on Nov. 20 100 miles off the Delaware Capes and towed it to Hampton Roads.

R. M. Hodgson, of the office of Capt. P. H. Uberroth, in charge of personnel and detail of the Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, has been transferred, at his own request, to the office of Comptroller of the Currency, where he expects to have an opportunity to gain a knowledge of the financial system of Uncle Sam.

The revenue cutter Algonquin sailed from St. Thomas Nov. 22 to render assistance to the Prince Joachim, which had run on the rocks off Samana Island, an island about 175 miles north of Cuba. The Prince Joachim sailed from New York Nov. 18, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, and other Caribbean ports.

On Nov. 22 the revenue cutter Apache floated the schooner Ada J. Campbell unaided and towed her and her cargo over to the tug Howard Reeder for tow to Baltimore. The vessel apparently was not damaged. The cargo was in good condition.

The revenue cutter Acushnet on Nov. 22 at 8:30 p.m. towed the disabled schooner William Mason in to Vineyard Haven.

On Nov. 22 the revenue cutter Gresham picked up and towed in to Provincetown the schooner Henry May. The schooner was leaking badly and her sails were gone. After rendering aid to the Henry May the Gresham proceeded to Boston.

The revenue cutter Bear arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Nome, Alaska, Nov. 23 and on the same date left for San Francisco.

The revenue cutter Windom sailed Nov. 23 from Washington for Galveston, Texas.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GREM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. M. Moore. Depot Revenue Cutter Service.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Diego, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

PALMICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

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THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

At Philadelphia preparations for the football battle on Franklin Field were almost completed Friday morning. The University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities took the precaution of keeping the field from freezing or from becoming too soft from possible rain by covering the playing ground with straw and canvas. This was to be removed Friday afternoon, when the rival teams used the field at different hours for final practice. Then the gridiron was to be covered again for the night.

The committee of the University of Pennsylvania having charge of the arrangements for the Army-Navy game, according to Philadelphia press reports, considered adopting a scheme which, it is hoped, will tend to put a stop to further speculation in the university's share of the tickets for the contest. The idea is that in cases where the committee has learned the serial or section number of seats that have been resold by the ticket brokers, and it is said they have much information of this character, duplicate tickets will be issued for those seats. The ushers of the sections affected will be informed to bar the entrance of persons with the resold tickets and honor only the duplicate seat checks.

PREPARATIONS AT WEST POINT.

At West Point on Thursday after the football practice, says a despatch to the New York Times, the battalion of cadets that had gathered on the side lines followed the men to their training quarters and assembling in front of the gymnasium they gave a very enthusiastic demonstration. The men are fit, Trainer Tuthill said, and should be in excellent condition when they enter on Franklin Field on Saturday.

It was intimated that Walmsley would play at right guard in the Army-Navy game instead of Hueston. The latter has been playing the position regularly with Walmsley on the second team, but it is believed now that Walmsley is faster and quicker and will get the jump on his opponent more readily than Hueston, and is also faster getting down the field after breaking through.

The coaches would not say who would be the ends, but in all probability Wood will start at the left wing and Cook at the right side of the line. MacDonald seems to have displaced Benedict during the latter's absence owing to injuries, and although the lightest man on the team MacDonald has proven himself a ground gainer in a broken field and a good handler of punts, which will count for much against the fast Navy ends.

For fullback, Keyes is the choice to start the game, and while being one of the fleetest backs the Army has is their drop kicker, but his punting cannot be said to be in the same class as Dalton's, the Navy kicker. Dean will be in togs on the side lines and there is a possible chance that he may get in the game.

The probable line-up at the start will be: Wood, left end; Devore, left tackle; Arnold, left guard; Sibert, center; Walmsley, right guard; Littlejohn, right tackle; Cook, right end; Hyatt, quarterback; Brown, left halfback; MacDonald, right halfback; Keyes, fullback.

The above makeup will average 180 pounds, the backs averaging 159 and the line 178. The average weight of the line is four pounds lighter than the Army team last year, and the team's average is four pounds heavier. Every man on this team is a member of the first class, with the exception of Devore and Keyes, who are members of the 1912 class and the Navy game will be their last chance to represent the Army in the annual contest. This year's game makes four years that Wood has played on the Army eleven. Hyatt also has played ever since his entrance to the Military Academy.

The Army team leaves Friday morning with a squad of some forty men, and the corps of cadets will leave for the game Saturday morning via special train. As usual the battalion of cadets will leave immediately after the game and will have their meals en route.

The entire Cadet Battalion gathered on the side lines to witness the football practice Tuesday, and led by the military band they created much enthusiasm by their songs and cheers for the Army football team collectively and each member individually. The practice was devoted chiefly to drilling the ends, getting down under punts and the backs in catching the ball. Wood especially came in for much attention, and although last Saturday was the first game he has played this year, he is showing much of his last year's speed. There was no scrimmage, but the linemen practiced in breaking through against the third team forward. Devore, Arnold and Littlejohn all are again in good shape, and with the last of the hard work finished the rest from now until the game should allow Trainer Tuthill to take the team to Franklin Field in good condition.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 24, 1911.

The approach of an Army-Navy game always stirs the Naval Academy from center to circumference. Monday afternoon, upon the conclusion of the football practice, the 700 midshipmen that compose the brigade formed in a body and paraded the grounds, visiting the Officers' Mess, and brought out by their cheers their coaches and some of the officers to make their speeches. Lieutenant Howard, the head coach; Henry Wheaton, an ex-Yale star, field coach; and Weymouth, another Yale man, as well as other assistants, addressed words of encouragement to the gathering. They complimented the midshipmen upon the manner in which they were backing the team, and said that that was the spirit that helped materially in winning athletic contests.

The Naval Academy football team which will meet the Military Academy eleven in Philadelphia on Saturday held its last practice in Annapolis Thursday afternoon. During the whole time the brigade of midshipmen occupied the grandstand and practiced their songs and yells, the former to the accompaniment of the Naval Academy band, which will, as usual, go with the team to Philadelphia.

The practice was light and consisted of signal work only. It had been given out that it would be secret, so that too large an audience would not collect, but the friends of the team were admitted and added to the expressions of enthusiasm of the midshipmen. At the conclusion of the practice the team was cheered to the echo until the players disappeared in the dressing room. The brigade then formed in single file and with locked step marched to the Officers' Mess building, where the coaches are stopping. After persistent demands Lieutenant Douglas Howard, the head coach, responded and spoke to the midshipmen. He said:

"Boys, it is just such a spirit as this that the team needs to win Saturday. The fellows in grey have the spirit, but we made it 3 to 0 last year, and we want at least 6 to 0 this year. The Army has practically the same team as last season, and we have just as good a one. The chances look even, but we believe we have a little better of it, and in less than forty-eight hours from now we will be locked horn and fighting it out." The speech was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

From the present indications the Navy team will be drawn entirely from two classes—the First and Third. This is unique in the history of the game. The First Classmen expected to be in the Navy's lineup are: Captain Dalton, left halfback; Hamilton, left end; Wakeman, left guard; and Weems, center. The Third Classmen are: Brown, left tackle; Gilchrist, quarterback; Howe, right guard; McReavy, right end; Nicholls, right halfback; Redman, right tackle; and Rodes, fullback. The only possible way by which another class would have representation would be by the placing of Overesch, Fourth Class, on right end; but this is, at present,

unlikely. It is possible that Elmer may go to left guard in place of Wakeman, and Ralston or Davis to right tackle in place of Redman; but this would not change the situation, as the contestants for the positions are classmates in both cases.

The midshipmen are much pleased at this course of reasoning on the prospects of the Army-Navy game: Colgate tied the Army; the Navy tied Pa. State; Pa. State beat Colgate 30 to 0.

The makeup of the team gives general satisfaction. The placing of Nicholls at right half is particularly pleasing to the friends of the team. He is a brilliant dodger and end runner, while the other backs are all of the heavy line-smashing type. There is no doubt that the best men have been chosen to start the game.

The football party, under charge of Lieut. Comdr. Allen Buchanan, will leave the Naval Academy gate in a special car on Friday morning at 8:15, and are scheduled to arrive at Broad street station at 11:15 a.m. The team and substitutes make up a party of thirty-six, and the coaches and others brings the number to about sixty. The football party will stop at Hotel Walton while in Philadelphia. It will leave for Annapolis at 2:20 p.m. Sunday. The brigade will leave Saturday morning, each battalion traveling separately. The start will be at 8 a.m. The midshipmen will return the same day.

The members of the Naval Academy team which will start against the Military Academy Saturday and principal substitutes, with weights, heights and ages, are as follows:

Name.	Position.	Weight	Height	Age
		Pounds.	Feet. Ins.	Years. Months.
Hamilton, left end	152	5'10	20-10
Brown, left tackle	216	6'2	19-11
Wakeman, left guard	176	5'10 1/2	21-11
Weems, center	165	5'11 1/2	23-5
Howe, right guard	198	6	20-9
Redman, right tackle	180	5'11 1/2	20-5
McReavy, right end	180	6 1/2	21-5
Gilchrist, quarterback	169	5'8 1/2	21-1
Dalton, Capt., left halfback	174	5'11	22-7
Nicholls, right halfback	154	5'8 1/2	19-10
Rodes, fullback	169	5'8	21
Substitutes.				
Cochran, halfback	162	5'11 1/2	21-4
Collins, fullback	159	5'9	18-5
Sowell, quarterback	166	5'7 1/2	22
Byrd, halfback	156	5'8	22-11
Bates, halfback	165	5'7 1/2	19-9
Lennard, half & quarterback	153	5'9	19-6
Overesch, end	171	5'11	18-9
Whiting, end	170	5'10 1/2	20-8
Davis, tackle	183	5'9 1/2	20-8
Ralston, tackle	171	5'9 1/2	23-21
Elmer, guard	200	5'9	23-2
Latimore, guard	174	5'11 1/2	21-3
Ingram, center	174	5'11 1/2	19-8
Shaw, half and quarterback	185	5'8	22-8

The Navy Athletic Association has received information from Philadelphia that many of the tickets issued by the Academy are in the hands of speculators. Lieutenant Commander Lanning, secretary of the Association, speaking of the sale of Navy tickets, said: "We learned that the tickets were being sold soon after they were issued, and immediately got in touch with the Navy officers in Philadelphia and League Island Navy Yard. Several of the officers have since tried to buy some of the tickets, but they have been unsuccessful. The speculators seem possessed of a sixth sense that warns them not to sell to Navy officers, even though they are dressed in civilians' clothes. However, we are sure the tickets are in the hands of speculators, and we know how it was done. Those who sold them had the tickets given to them by the members of the Association. The members of the Association have never sold any of the tickets allowed them. We had the same trouble with speculators last year and were successful in gathering in not a few of the tickets. We traced them and found that they had been sold by outsiders who had had the tickets given them by friendly members of the Association. If the members of the Association sold their tickets we could very readily stop them from doing so again. But with third parties we are helpless. This year we have taken extra precautions against Navy tickets being peddled along the streets by speculators. I hear many orders have been taken for tickets in the Navy stand. They will not be filled if we can help it. Several speculators have been engaged and they will try to buy tickets and then turn them over to us. And woe be to anyone who sells his ticket, if we can punish him."

BOXHOLDERS AT ARMY-NAVY GAME.

The list of those who will occupy the boxes for the Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field on Nov. 25 was made public on Nov. 23. A compartment in the center of the field has been reserved for President Taft, although it is not likely that he will see the game. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft will probably occupy the box. Among those who will be seen cheering for the Navy in the front row of the north stand are Vice President Sherman, George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy; Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and many Senators and Congressmen and others prominent in both political and business circles.

ON THE ARMY SIDE.

The boxholders on the Army side are as follows:

No. 5—Col. J. R. Williams.
No. 7—Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General; Major Edward A. Kreger.

No. 8—Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, president Army War College; Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General.

No. 9—R. A. C. Smith.

No. 10—Col. Gustav J. Fiebeger, professor of engineering, U.S.M.A.; Miss Fiebeger, Mrs. Fiebeger.

No. 19—Major Gen. Frederick C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General.

No. 20—H. L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

No. 21—William H. Taft, President of the United States.

No. 22—Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent U.S. Military Academy; Capt. R. C. Davis, adjutant; Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry.

No. 23—Postmaster General.

No. 24—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

No. 30—Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, Commandant of Cadets.

No. 34—Senator F. O. Briggs.

Nos. 35 and 36—Gen. John A. Johnston, District Commissioner, Washington.

No. 38—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding Eastern Division.

No. 37—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding National Guard, New York state.

No. 39—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding Department of the Gulf.

No. 41—Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. J. A. Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

No. 42—Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall.

No. 43—Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson.

No. 46—Members of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

ON THE NAVY SIDE.

The Navy list follows:

No. 49—U.S. Senator Frank B. Brandegee.

No. 50—Congressman J. W. Weeks and Congressman A. L. Bates.

No. 51—Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson and Dr. Thomas Fell.

No. 52—Capt. R. L. Russell, J. W. Kittrell and Congressman George A. Lound.

No. 53—Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

No. 54—Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet.



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No. 55—Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., and Congressman S. W. McCall, of Massachusetts.

No. 56—Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Congressman A. J. Peters.

No. 57—Capt. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Congressman R. A. Vreeland and U.S. Senator James A. Reed.

No. 58—Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U.S.N., and Congressman Edwin S. Underhill.

No. 67—Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

No. 68—Capt. J. H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

No. 69—George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 70—Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

No. 71—Comdr. G. W. Logan, Commandant of Midshipmen.

No. 72—President Taft.

No. 81—Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York.

No. 82—William H. Stayton.

No. 83—Charles Dearing, Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., and Congressman M. E. Driscoll.

No. 84—E. J. Berwind.

No. 85—James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States.

No. 86—Congressman E. W. Roberts and Congressman C. Bascomb Slemp.

No. 87—U.S. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Congressman Ira W. Wood and Rear Admiral W. A. Marland, U.S.N.

No. 88—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

No. 89—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., and W. E. Corey, former head of the Steel Trust.

No. 90—U.S. Senator Isidor Rayner and Governor Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland.

No. 91—Hon. J. E. Pillsbury, Rear Admiral H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

No. 92—Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, U.S.N., Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, U.S.N., Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U.S.N.

No. 94—U.S. Senator John Walter Smith, Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., W. B. Duncan.

No. 95—Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U.S.N., Congressmen W. W. Griest and C. A. Kennedy.

No. 96—Rear Admiral Giles B. Barber, U.S.N., Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., Congressmen W. C. Watson and J. W. Wood.

The New York University football team has received fifteen tickets for the Army-Navy game from the football management of the Naval Academy. These are in return for the courtesy shown by the New York authorities in permitting the midshipmen to cancel the New York-Navy game, which was originally scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 25. The New York eleven will go to Franklin Field at the expense of the student body of the New York institution, which is taking this opportunity to show its appreciation for the work of the team during the past season.

On the subject of betting on the Army and Navy football game the New York Tribune thus moralizes: "It is easy to realize how sorely disappointed the midshipmen at Annapolis must be over the order of Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, forbidding the wagering of money, either individually or in a pool, on the Army and Navy football game to be played on Franklin Field next Saturday. The cadets at West Point had sent to Annapolis a wager of \$5,000 as an even money bet on the prowess of their own team, and the midshipmen, from the greenest 'plebe' to the most seasoned senior, had for months been saving their change to meet the bet. The amount had been accumulated, and would have been placed in trust pending the outcome of Saturday's game, when word of it reached the Superintendent. The course of Captain Gibbons is worthy of commendation, and sympathy with the disappointment of cadets and midshipmen should not blind anyone to the perniciousness of the practice. Life in both Army and Navy affords abundant temptation without inculcating at the Academies the idea that betting is an essential part of sport and that any man or boy who fails to wager all the money he can raise on his home team is no better than a 'piker.' Midshipmen and cadets come from all walks of life. To some, having wealthy parents, the five or ten dollars they would wager on the annual football game may be a bagatelle. To others it may be no slight thing. But in either case betting ought to be forbidden rather than tacitly encouraged."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23, 1911.

Ensign H. B. Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., is spending his ten days' leave in Annapolis. Mrs. D. M. Garrison, wife of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, was in attendance last week on the D.A.R. Conference at the Emerson in Baltimore. Mrs. Dashiel, widow of the late Lieut. Robert B. Dashiel, U.S.N., was also present. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Richardson, of Duluth, Minn., are here on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. Gerald Howe, U.S.N., Mrs. King, wife of P.A. Engr. W. R. King, U.S.N., retired, president of the Baltimore Polytechnic School, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Heflinger, in Annapolis. Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Capt. Walter F. Worthington,



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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

U.S.N., was the guest for the week-end here last week of Miss Helen Pinkney.

The ban against candy to the midshipmen has been raised. Hereafter, it is understood, the storekeeper of the Naval Academy will supply the midshipmen with sweetmeats.

Mr. Launcelot Jacques, Jr., of Smithburg, Md., a former midshipman, was married on Nov. 15 in Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Margaret M. Nichodemus. Mrs. George Nelson, of Fargo, N.D., is here to spend the winter with her son, Midshipman Nelson.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., who has been visiting Annapolis, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Denig, wife of Lieut. Robert Livingston Denig, U.S.M.C., left here Wednesday for St. Paul, Minn., to join her husband, who has been recently ordered there.

For the purpose of testing a new type of hydro-aeroplane attachment for use on the Wright biplanes, which are now in use at the naval aviation station here, Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., accompanied by Ensign Victor D. Herbst, U.S.N., is spending this week at the factory and field of the Burgess Airstrip Works, near Marblehead, Mass.

Med. Instr. George Pickrell, U.S.N., who is ill with pneumonia here at the Naval Academy Hospital, is holding his own. He has been sick nearly ten days. Prof. W. S. Thayer, of Baltimore, a specialist, was called into the case. Mrs. W. S. Benson is in Boston with her husband, Captain Benson, U.S.N., who is in command of the U.S.S. Utah. Mrs. Benson will return to Annapolis upon the sailing of the ship for Hampton Roads. Prof. Arthur Newton Brown, librarian of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown left here on Thursday for Philadelphia to visit friends and to remain over to witness the Army-Navy game.

The whole First Class of midshipmen, under the charge of Cmdr. L. M. Nutton, U.S.N., went to Washington on Wednesday afternoon and occupied their time there as a regular study period in the workshop of the Government gun factory, making notes and sketches of the guns.

When the Naval Academy coaches decided that the whole backfield, the ends and other line positions should be filled, last Saturday, by substitutes against Pennsylvania State College they had little hope that the team would avoid a defeat. The substitutes did splendidly, however, and were able to hold the visitors to a tie without score, and are the only opponents that State has failed to defeat this year. With the Army game but a week off the coaches feared that if any of their mainstays were injured they would have insufficient time to recover, so they risked defeat by putting in a substitute team. Captain Dalton, big Brown, the tackle, and nearly all of the other regulars did not even put on football clothes.

The subs played with a grit and determination which has inspired the whole squad for next Saturday's battle, and one or two of them did so well that they may have chance of getting in at the start of the big game. Cochran, who was a leading backfield substitute last season, but has been kept out of most of the playing this year by bad condition, played in the first and last quarter, and put up a rattling game. Collins and Hyatt also did good work in the backfield, and Overesch on end.

At the close of the first period State had the ball three yards from the Navy's goal line, with two more downs. The Navy made a brave rally at the opening of the second period, and took the ball on downs. Collins, who succeeded Cochran, kicking out of danger. Neither goal line was seriously threatened at any other period of the game.

The game was played on a muddy field and this doubtless handicapped Miller, the fleet runner and clever dodger who plays at quarter for State. He made gains up to twenty-five yards, but never succeeded in getting quite clear. He made a brilliant recovery of the ball after a kick in the last period, but was promptly nailed.

Copies of the new songs and yells which will be used next week were distributed in the midshipmen's stands, and were practiced under the leadership of Yellmaster John Wilbur, the Naval Academy band accompanying. The Naval Academy lineup was: Overesch, i.e.; Ralston, l.t.; Wakeman, Latimore, l.g.; Weems, Ingram, e.; Howe, Hall, J. L., r.g.; Redman, Vaughan, Hall, R. A., r.t.; Whiting, r.e.; Sowell, Shaw, Cook, l.b.; Byrd, Riche, l.b.b.; Bates, r.b.b.; Cochran, Collins, l.b.; Score, Naval Academy, 0; Pennsylvania State College, 0. Referee, Gillander, Pennsylvania; umpire, Torrey; Pennsylvania; field judge, Armstrong, Yale. Time of quarters, fifteen minutes each.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1911.

The interest in football practice has rather overshadowed everything else during the past week. The snowstorm and cold weather put the field in very bad shape, so for most of the time the squad repaired to the riding hall for practice. Many of the post people turned out to watch them.

The bridge season is not yet in full swing, but most of the regular clubs now hold their weekly meetings. The Tuesday Afternoon Auction Bridge met at Mrs. Robinson's and the first tournament was finished, Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Fiebeger and Mrs. Jarman winning the prizes. Mrs. Alley entertained the Monday Bridge Club and Mrs. Darrah the Friday Club.

Miss Louise Boyd, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. On Friday her hostess gave a dinner for her to Miss Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Lieutenants Bryden and Moore. Mrs. Dunwoody has had Miss Fleming as her guest for the Colgate game and the hop. Colonel Stuart expects to move into the quarters recently occupied by Colonel Gordon this coming week. Colonel Gordon is now settled in the quarters just vacated by Colonel Tillman.

At the club on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Bethel had as dinner guests Rev. Father O'Sullivan, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Another Friday dinner was that of Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, whose guests were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Henderson, of Chicago, Mr. Robinson and Captain Pettus. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones were entertained at dinner on Saturday by Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett; the other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones.

Mrs. Castillo and Miss Castillo are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Captain Ovenshine was here on Sunday visiting

his nephew, Cadet Lawrence Weeks. Miss Margaret Gale, of Vassar, was a guest of Mrs. Keefer on Sunday. Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of General Hobbs, retired, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Craig, mother of Cadet Louis Craig, came up to West Point for Saturday and Sunday. Captain Schley's mother and sister are now at West Point and are planning to stay for a month or so. Lieutenant Dodd's parents are staying with him.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones gave a dinner on Wednesday to Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Mrs. Glennon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cross. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding's dinner guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald. Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained at dinner on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Chicago, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson and expect to stay over for the Army-Navy game.

Major and Mrs. B. T. Clayton entertained at dinner Sunday for Mrs. Byron, of Hagerstown. Miss Hobbs, of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Captain Beacham and Lieutenant Crain. Major and Mrs. Clayton will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. A. D. Andrews, of Philadelphia, for the Army and Navy football game.

There were very few out for the officers' hop on Friday, but those who were there had a good time. Capt. and Mrs. Davis received and after the hop supper was served at the club. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara entertained for Lieut. Ivens Jones and his bride, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett gave a dinner on the same evening to Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Newell.

Mrs. Crittenden and Miss Crittenden, relatives of Cadet Crittenden, came up for the Colgate game. Mrs. Greene, mother of Cadet Greene, is visitor this week. Mr. Luther Hannum, of Pottsville, Pa., spent Wednesday with his son, Cadet Hannum. Col. John B. Bellinger, quartermaster, on leave in New York, paid a visit last week to Monsignor O'Keefe.

The medical officers have been inoculating all the cadets except the football squad against typhoid.

The Reading Club met this week with Mrs. O'Hara, who read a clever paper on "Greek Mythology." Mrs. Dunwoody gave "Current Events." Everybody is glad to welcome back Mrs. Fosdick, who has just returned from a year's trip abroad and is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Riggs. The cadet hop after the Colgate game was well attended; Mrs. Keefer received with Cadet Hyatt. Among visiting girls were the Misses Lazo, Franklin, Gale, Fleming, Brown, Veeder, Parson, Johnson, Castillo, Van Hoose, Hough and Jackson. Lieutenant Lang entertained Cadets Harmon, Whiteside, Faymonville and Hobson at dinner on Sunday. Mr. Munn, a member of the Colgate team, was a guest of the cadets at the hop. Mr. Jose Calvo, 1910, came up to the game and hop. Lieutenant Godfrey, of the same class, is home on official business. Miss Kathleen Baillie, of Tacoma, was the guest of Mrs. Keefer for the week-end. Miss Katherine Tillman is visiting Miss Ellen Barry. Mrs. Wilcox, who has been ill, is recovering satisfactorily.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Lieutenant Johnson to Miss Dale, of northern New York.

Every Monday afternoon now the cadets have a fire drill and it makes quite an interesting spectacle for the passersby; the residents of the post feel well protected against any possible danger of that sort.

The foundation of the new Science Building on the site of the old cadet chapel is being pushed forward rapidly and it looks now as though the contractors would be able to accomplish a great deal before the setting in of winter.

Colgate in the football game on Saturday had the honor of being the first team this season to cross the cadets' goal line for a touchdown. The score was Army 12, Colgate 6. The visiting eleven gave the Army a hard tussle, especially their fleet backs. Huntington, of Colgate, was a constant source of danger to the Army.

There were many penalties, by which Colgate suffered the most. One, which set Colgate back to its own five-yard line and forced Huntington to attempt to kick out from behind the goal line, gave the Army a chance to win the game. Sibert fell on the ball after Walmsey had broken through and blocked the kick. The Army scored early in the first period after a forward pass had advanced the Army from the 35-yard line to Colgate's 20, Hyatt getting around right end for the touchdown. Colgate scored after end runs by Huntington and Ramsey had placed the ball on the Army's 15-yard mark. Cook skirted the Army left wing and was the first man of the season to cross the Army goal line.

The cadets used the forward pass a number of times. The Army tackles were not impregnable, and Colgate found openings through which they gained ground. Milburn was a ground gainer for the Army, and his dodging through a broken field gave the Army much ground. On the defense Hoge loomed up bright at end after he had relieved Wood. The lineup:

	Position.		Colgate.
Gillespie.	Left end	McLaughlin	
Weyand.	Left tackle	Blanchard	
Huston.	Left guard	Yoankins	
Sibert.	Center	Peterson	
Walmsey.	Right guard	H. Sullivan	
Littlejohn.	Right tackle	Parker	
Cook.	Right end	Carrick	
Hyatt.	Quarterback	Huntington	
Hodgson.	Left halfback	Ramsey	
Brown.	Right halfback	Cook	
Milburn.	Fullback	Swartout	

Score—West Point, 12; Colgate, 6. Touchdowns—Hyatt, Sibert, Cook. Goals from touchdowns—Cook, 2; Swartout. Substitutes—West Point—Hoge for Gillespie, Wood for Cook, Keyes for Hodgson, Barton for Milburn, Winfield for Browne, Colgate—Munn for McLaughlin, Jones for Blanchard, H. Sullivan for Webber, T. Sullivan for Carrick, Robinson for Ramsey, Woolsey for Swartout. Referee—Evans. Field judge—Thompson. Umpire—Okeson. Linesman, Lieutenant Hodges.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 18, 1911.

Ladies' night at the club continues to be popular. Among those who enjoyed the evening there last week were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Major Shook and Lieutenants Short, Deans and Lauderdale. Mrs. Greenough continues to be extensively feted prior to her departure. Wednesday of last week Mrs. Schell and Mrs. Simpson, of Denver, entertained for her with a military eucrhe. Mrs. Greenough was "captain" of the "Army table," composed of Mesdames Stayton, Sterrett, Nelson, Schoeffel and Frissell. They were the victors and each received as a prize a dainty crochet bag.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Stayton entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Greenough. Out of compliment to Captain Greenough's branch of the Service, the table decorations were American Beauty roses. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather and Lieutenant McKinley.

Capt. and Mrs. Frissell were dinner hosts on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord and Dr. Lauderdale. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley celebrated their eighth wedding anniversary on Saturday with a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen. The table decorations and appointments were all Japanese, cherry blossoms being the flowers used. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord.

This week the card club met with Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Frissell and Mrs. Cole won the prizes, little Japanese pictures. Others present were Mesdames Wheatley, Gaylord, Sterrett, Stevens, Brewer and Prather. Among those spending the evening at the club Tuesday were Major Shook, Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Captain Frissell, Lieutenants Brewer and McKinley.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Stayton entertained delightfully with bridge in honor of Mrs. Greenough. The prizes, handsome Irish crochet bags, with one done in gold thread for the guest of honor, were won by Mrs. Loudon and Mrs. Schell, of Denver, and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Prather, of the post. Other guests were Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Yard, Mrs. Uline and Mrs. Nelson from Denver, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Frissell,

IN ARMY AND NAVY

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Mrs. Jeuneman, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Baker and Miss Powell. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at a charming appointed dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Prather. On Friday evening at the crowning of the "Apple Queen," in Denver at the Auditorium, the following officers acted as escorts to the maids of honor, and with their full dress uniforms gave the finishing touch to a brilliant picture. Major Shook, Captains Frissell, Schoeffel, Cole, Stayton, Lieutenants Sterrett, McKinley, Short and Deans. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Nelson entertained at dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Greenough. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sterling. After dinner bridge was indulged in until a late hour.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1911.

Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley are entertaining the Major's father and mother, from Kansas City, Mo.; also Mrs. Shockley's mother, Mrs. McClellan. They will all spend the winter at Fort Niagara. Major Shockley, sr., was the celebrated leader of Kentucky Cavalry during the Civil War and has a most distinguished record. Mrs. Frank Hopkins gave a bridge party Nov. 10 at her home on the Niagara River road to Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Woolworth. Mrs. Ellis won the prize, a very pretty plate. After the game Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins took their guests in their motor to supper at the Presbyterian Church.

Bowling has become very popular and the alleys are filled with many players during the hours reserved for officers and ladies. On Thursday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Brewer enjoyed the sport.

The hop on Friday evening was a grand success, in spite of the bad weather. Among the dancers were Major and Mrs. Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. Brewer, Miss Elizabeth Chapin, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Miss Edith Watkins, Mrs. and Miss Andrews and Messrs. Haskell and Dutton. Miss Elizabeth Chapin, of Genesee, N.Y., arrived on last Tuesday and is the guest of Mrs. Ellis. Tuesday evening Mrs. Ellis gave an informal reception in honor of Miss Chapin. Among those invited were Major and Mrs. Styer, Major and Mrs. Shockley and their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieutenants Brandt, Jacobs and Jones, Dr. Brewer and Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Helen Root, Miss Edith Watkins, Mr. Haskell and Mr. Will Dutton.

Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a bowling party, and afterward all went to Lieutenant Williams's quarters for a Welsh rabbit. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Styer and Major Styer's guest, Mr. Chapin, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ellis and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Miss Elizabeth Chapin and Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones. Dr. Brewer is spending a few days leave in Buffalo. Mr. Chapin, of Holyoke, Mass., a West Point classmate of Major Styer's, is spending the week-end at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett gave a bowling party on the 10th, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones and Dr. Brewer.

Yesterday the football team representing Fort Porter journeyed to this post and were defeated by our post team in a hotly contested game. The score was 5 to 0. It is very interesting to note that the fact that Fort Porter and Fort Niagara have played a series of three games and the score in each contest was 5 to 0; the first game being in favor of Porter, and the last two being won by Niagara. The field was in a very bad condition for football, but, nevertheless, Keenan, Niagara's strong back, snatched the pig-skin during the second quarter and ran thirty yards for a touchdown. Keenan failed to kick the goal. The remaining half resulted in a kicking duel, in which Davidson outclassed his opponent. A number of officers and ladies came from Fort Porter to witness the game played yesterday.

Captain Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett.

To-day Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer, retired, took lunch with Major and Mrs. Styer on the way back from Ottawa, where the General had attended some functions connected with the reception to the new Governor General. General Myer, by request, spoke on the subject of cadet service before some of their Militia officers.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Nov. 18, 1911.

Colonel Davis finds the weather such as to make tactical rides and walks impracticable, so the post-graduate class is having a series of map maneuvers and map problems that have proven intensely interesting.

The Arlington Stock Company played "Piney Ridge" on Thursday night in the post hall and the play was so successful that they came Friday night with "A Runaway Tramp." Both productions were very pleasing and so profitable that Mr. Arlington wants to bring his people here again in the early spring.

A field day of athletic events has been planned for the coming week, prizes being offered by the Post Exchange, but it is feared that the severe weather may prevent, although just at this moment a chinook has sent the thermometer up to fifty and the snow is nearly all gone.

Mrs. Grote and the three little Grotos arrived Sunday night and have been given a hearty welcome back to the regiment. Dr. Wing is here from Fort D. A. Russell looking after the dental work of the command. Capt. Wait C. Johnson and Lieut. J. L. Wier were field judge and umpire, respectively, for the football game Friday between Montana Polytechnic, of Billings, and Sheridan High School. Many post people witnessed the game, in which the local team was victorious by a score of 18 to 0. Lieut. Philip Hayes is home from a leave of two months spent in the East. Little Avis Greger sen, who has been ill with tonsilitis, is able to be in school again. John Axton entertained the Billings and Sheridan football teams at a theater party Friday night.

At a beautifully appointed tea Mrs. C. M. Blackford entertained the ladies of the garrison Thursday afternoon. Master Charles Johnson has entirely recovered from a mild case of chickenpox which has kept the Johnson home in partial quarantine for two weeks. Mrs. Hegeman writes that Irene is gradually improving, but has not yet regained the use of her right arm and limb.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 18, 1911.

Capt. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., has been appointed regimental commissary officer, vice Capt. T. F. Schley, detached. William Heimke, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to San Salvador, passed through El Paso this week on his way to Washington, D.C., with his wife, who is in ill health. Mr. Heimke is a West Point graduate and has been in the diplomatic service for many years and was one time consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Ful dress parade of the 23d Infantry Battalion, the band and Machine-gun Platoon was held at the post this week and was reviewed by Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton under the new drill regulations. These parades and reviews are to be held every Friday afternoon.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav., has taken a house

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on Rio Grande street in El Paso for the winter and will be joined by Mrs. Galbraith next week, from Washington, D.C. The ladies of the 4th Cavalry who are located at the Country Club near by the post gave the first of their "at home" days on Friday, when a number from the city called. Mrs. E. Z. Steeves and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire received. Mrs. Elmer Lindsey poured tea and was assisted in serving by Mrs. Seth W. Cook and Miss Gilbert. The regimental band played throughout the afternoon.

Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf., who has a leave for two months and a half, will spend it at his home in Pennsylvania.

The City Council of El Paso has given permission for the post sewerage system to be connected with the city plant, which will be done in the near future.

Lieut. H. B. Cress, 23d Inf., has returned from a short visit to Decatur, Ill.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 22, 1911.

Last Thursday evening Mrs. F. S. Foltz left for San Antonio to be with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Duncan, who is seriously ill. Mrs. R. F. Tate is in Dr. Kelly's Sanitarium in Baltimore, where she has recently undergone a serious operation. She is getting along nicely and is expected to be home in several weeks.

Capt. Willard Newbill returned yesterday from New York, where he went to the horse show. Lieut. and Mrs. Downer, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Shepherd left Friday for New York. Those officers are riding in the horse show.

Friday night, during an exhibition on the horizontal bars, Private Coulter, of Battery E, slipped and fell. It is thought that he has broken his back and yesterday he was taken to Walter Reed Hospital.

Capt. Samuel Frankenberger has a week's leave, which he will spend at his home in West Virginia, after which he will join his new regiment at Fort Riley. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt and Major F. S. Foltz. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster were dinner hosts the same evening for Miss Garrard, Miss Kimberly, Lieutenant Bradford and Mr. Moore.

On Friday afternoon Capt. W. Dean, Lieutenants Foster, Surles and Bradford went to College Park, Md., where they were taken up in an aeroplane by Lieut. T. De W. Milling. Miss Garrard gave a small bridge party on Monday evening for her house guest, Miss Kimberly. Lieut. A. D. Surles leaves to-day for New York, and then to the Army and Navy game in Philadelphia.

Col. Joseph Garrard left to-day for New York. On Friday afternoon the exhibition drill for the Army Relief will be given, and afterwards tea, sandwiches, candy and flowers will be for sale in the hoproom by the young Army girls from Fort Myer and Washington.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 18, 1911.

Col. Alfred Reynolds was the honored guest of a farewell dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel by the officers of the 22d Infantry. Gathering around a bounteous board at eight o'clock the officers made merry until a late hour. Many speeches complimentary to Colonel Reynolds as a soldier and as man were made and many regrets at his leaving the 22d Infantry.

The Army Relief Corps had a meeting in the Infantry post. Mrs. H. L. Roberts was elected president, Mrs. Poor secretary. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, of Detroit, will spend the winter in San Antonio, at Mrs. Huth's. They are on a visit to their son, Lieutenant Lockwood. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee have arrived to spend the winter in Texas. Many friends welcome them back.

Capt. and Mrs. Halstead gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Miss Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr gave a beautiful dinner complimentary to Col. and Miss Reynolds. Mrs. Garber entertained at cards most delightfully in honor of Miss Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield had as their guests Col. and Miss Reynolds previous to their departure. Col. and Miss Reynolds have been the recipients of many entertainments before their departure, and many regrets have been expressed of the decision of Colonel Reynolds's retirement and their departure from Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan entertained several guests at dinner Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson gave a pretty dinner, entertaining twenty-four guests. Major and Mrs. Rice entertained several guests at dinner.

The Fort Sam Houston Card Club had a meeting, and the gaities of the post have commenced with all the different branches, the post will assume the usual pleasures of the season. Gen. J. G. C. Lee, and Mrs. Lee have returned from the East, and are again established in their home on Grayson street. Many friends regret the serious illness of the wife of General Duncan.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 20, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Janet Wood, who have been visiting relatives in Illinois the past fortnight, returned to the post on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Straub have as house guests Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

On Thursday Mrs. Ryan entertained with a bridge luncheon for Madam Straub, Howard, Mortimer, Quinlan, Bryan, Ford, Peck, Ashburn, Errington, Holmes and Knight. The decorations were in pink. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Quinlan and Mrs. Ford. The second prizes were won by Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Mortimer and Mrs. Ashburn. Mrs. Peck won the hooby. Col. and Mrs. Straub entertained at dinner before the skating on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Errington and Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer.

Skating was enjoyed in the gymnasium on Thursday evening from eight to ten o'clock by Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Florence Mitchell, Mrs. Place, Miss Place, Captain Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenants Dalton, Miller, Mitchell, Blakely, Knox and Voorhees. A formal hop was given in the hoproom of the Administration Building on Friday evening. Music was furnished by the depot orchestra, and delicious refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained with a dinner before the

hop on Friday. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tate and Mr. C. C. Butler, of St. Louis. Mrs. Gibbons, of Muskogee, Okla., and Captain Pillsbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes had as guest for the hop Miss Ann Kress, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress to St. Louis; Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes had as guests to dinner that evening Miss Kress and Lieutenants Mitchell and Blakely. The Card Club met on Friday at Mrs. Cole's.

Hamed Ford, the small son of Capt. Stanley H. Ford, is suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis. Capt. and Mrs. Errington entertained Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., at dinner on Sunday. Colonel Wood, Major Howard and Captains Bryan and Pillsbury were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Medical Reserve Corps of St. Louis at the St. Louis Club on Monday. Mrs. Howard entertained informally at bridge for Mrs. Mortimer on Monday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Quinlan and Mrs. Mortimer.

Mrs. P. S. Rabbitt, wife of Mr. P. S. Rabbitt, Superintendent of Construction and Civil Engineer in the Quartermaster's Department at Jefferson Barracks, left last week for Texas, where she will visit friends in Houston and Galveston.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Nov. 17, 1911.

Among the Army and Navy ladies who assisted in making "tag day" such a success for the completion of the anti-tuberculosis camp at La Mesa, were Madames Uriel Sebres, John McClellan, Chauncey Thomas, Schon, Chaffee, Grant, Ballinger and Arthur Balentine. Quite a neat sum was collected, as everyone responded liberally. U. S. Grant, Jr., arrived Friday from the East, where he attended the wedding of his daughter, Miss Fannie Grant, to Isaac Hart Purdy. Mr. Grant was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Macy, and her daughter, Miss Fannie Macy, who will spend the winter in San Diego.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas was the honored guest at a bridge party given Monday by Mrs. Walter O. Poor. Mrs. Owen Botsford has taken apartments at Hotel Cabrillo, La Jolla, until the return of Ensign Botsford from the Honolulu cruise.

The First Division of the Pacific Fleet left Wednesday evening for San Francisco, the Second Division remaining to welcome the British sloops of war Shearwater, Capt. G. W. Vivian, and Algerine, Capt. A. K. Jones. The cruiser Colorado carried off the highest honors during the target practice held off Coronado Islands last week.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas left Thursday for San Francisco to embark Nov. 22 on the steamer Kronprinzessin Wilhelmina for Honolulu. Miss Ethel Gay will accompany Mrs. Thomas to the Orient.

The engagement of Miss Brooke Frevert to Comdr. Marcus Lyon Miller, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Vicksburg, was announced at a tea given by Miss Juliet Newkirk last Thursday.

Captain Sill, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, and Mrs. Sill entertained with a dinner party on board ship Sunday. On Monday evening a house warming and bridge party were given by Capt. and Mrs. Sill in their new bungalow, 1440 Front street, for Mrs. E. M. Ballinger, Mrs. Shonard, Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, Miss Parmelee, Miss Levey, Lieutenants, Hotel, Roach and McFadden, of the McCulloch, Ensign Shonard and E. F. Parmelee.

The first bowling party of the season will take place this evening at the post gymnasium. This popular sport, which was so much enjoyed last year, will be continued every Friday during the winter months. Colonel Ruhlen and Major McManus were guests of Major Vogdes at Lemon Grove last Wednesday.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 13, 1911.

Miss Jane Goldman entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Tuesday, Oct. 31, Mrs. Mann winning the prize. The enlisted men gave a masquerade ball Nov. 1 at the post gymnasium, at which many unique costumes were seen. Lieut. and Mrs. Mann entertained with a skating and bowling party on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, at the gymnasium. Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, Mrs. Dixon entertained with a bridge party, the dining room being decorated with pumpkins and other pretty Hallowe'en effects. Mrs. Foster won the prize. Mrs. Bierbower entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1. Major Allen, of the General Staff, arrived at the post Nov. 2, and has been out with the regiment several times for the purpose of witnessing its drills in the new double rank formation, with troops of ninety-six men each. Lieutenant Colonel Goldman entertained with a stag dinner on Saturday, Nov. 4, in honor of Major Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Symonds arrived at the post Nov. 4 with their family. In addition to being in command of Troop H, Captain Symonds has been appointed regimental commissary.

Major Allen left on Sunday for Fort D. A. Russell. Mrs. Bierbower entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Tuesday afternoon, Miss Goldman winning the prize. Mrs. Talbot entertained on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Morgan, each person present representing some well known book. The hostess represented "The House of a Thousand Candles," and the lighting of her house beautifully carried out this representation. Miss Goldman won the prize for guessing the greatest number of books represented. Then to add to the pleasure and uniqueness of the party thirty advertisements were hung up in different parts of the house, and the guests found lots of amusement in guessing them. Mrs. Foster won the prize for guessing the greatest number of them right. Then ten bottles of different kinds of medicine were brought out, for the ladies to smell and guess upon, and Miss Jessie Murray won the prize. After these guessing contests were over, all assembled in the dining room, which was prettily decorated with flowers and candles, and a delicious lunch was served. Mrs. Murray invited the ladies of the post to her house Friday afternoon and organized a Reading and Sewing Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Mann entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieutenant Colonel Banister, Major Collins and Lieutenant Kimball. Capt. and Mrs. Morgan entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Cass and Lieut. and Mrs. Mann.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BIRNIE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1911, to Sue Schenck Birnie, wife of Capt. Upton Birnie, Jr., 6th U.S. Field Art., a daughter, Margaret Schenck Birnie.

CHURCH.—Born at New York city, Nov. 18, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Willard Church, assistant editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

JEFFERS.—Born at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 17, 1911, to Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jeffers, a son.

McANDREWS.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 22, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, Q.M., U.S.A., a daughter.

REED.—Born Nov. 16, 1911, at 1269 Madison avenue, New York, a son, to Mrs. Robert Rentoul Reed, nee Christine Patten, daughter of Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., retired late quartermaster, Department of the East.

SINCLAIR.—Born at Fort George Wright, Wash., Nov. 11, 1911, to the wife of Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 25th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Loraine Stanley.

MARRIED.

BAGGALY—PIERCE.—At New York city, Nov. 18, 1911, Lieut. William Baggaley, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Pierce.

GYGAX—ISE.—At Lawrence, Kas., Nov. 14, 1911, Lieut. Felix Herxes Gygax, U.S.N., and Miss Estelle May Ise.

MURRAY—HOWARD.—At New York city, Nov. 18, 1911, Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Art. School, and Miss Phyllis Howard.

NUDELMAN—LEADER.—Corpl. Joseph Nudelman, 7th Band, C.A.C., and Miss Sadie Leader, of Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1911. They will reside at Newport, R.I.

PARKER—CABANNE.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1911, Capt. Austin A. Parker, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Julie Godde Cabanne.

SMITH—BLACK.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1911.

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Lieut. William D. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Portia Hulme Black.

DIED.

AMORY.—Died at New York city, Nov. 19, 1911, Comdr. Edward L. Amory, U.S.N., retired.

BARNES.—Died at New York city, Nov. 23, 1911, Mr. John Sanford Barnes, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who resigned from the Navy Feb. 4, 1869, while holding the rank of lieutenant commander.

BONAPARTE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1911, Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, mother of Comdr. Webster A. Edgar, U.S.N.

COUTLER.—Died at 145 Bryden Place, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1911, Mrs. J. L. Coulter, mother of Mrs. Brice P. Disque, wife of Captain Disque, 3d U.S. Cav.

GIBSON.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1911, Victor R. Gibson, brother of Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th U.S. Inf.

HAY.—Died at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1911, Capt. Charles E. Hay, 24th U.S. Inf.

LEACH.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1911, Prof. Nide B. Leach, father of Mrs. E. D. Barlow, wife of Captain Barlow, 26th U.S. Inf.

MACKEY.—Died at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 20, 1911, A. M. Mackey, nephew of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of Major General Grant, U.S.A.

NUGENT.—Died Nov. 11, 1911, at her home in Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Juliet Nugent, widow of Sergt. Major Thomas C. Nugent, a veteran of the Mexican War. Interment in Mountain View Cemetery. Mrs. Nugent was the mother of the wife of Col. Frederick Van Vleet, 10th U.S. Cav., who died in 1891. Mrs. Van Vleet later married Capt. Frank Henry Nugent, U.S.N., who died in 1898.

RIGGS.—Died on board the U.S.S. Ohio at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 18, 1911, P.A. Surg. Ransom E. Riggs, U.S.N.

RYLAND.—Died at Reno, Nev., Nov. 11, 1911, Mr. Richard Ryland, father of Mrs. Edwin H. Dodd, wife of Lieutenant Dodd, U.S.N.

TRIMBLE.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 17, 1911, Major Joel G. Trimble, U.S.A., retired.

WYMAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1911, Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General, U.S. Marine Hospital Service.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is considered probable that the legality of the amendment to the Military law of New York passed by the Legislature last summer retiring commissioned officers upon reaching the age of sixty-four years may be tested in the courts. The law goes into effect Dec. 31, 1911, and is held by some to be against the Constitution of the state. Section 6, Article 11, of the Constitution reads: "No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of six months or more." Until the Constitution is amended to include retirement, it is declared that compulsory retirements for age are illegal. The amended Military law reads: "Any officer of the active Militia, who has reached the age of sixty-four years shall be placed upon the retired list by the Governor. This act shall take effect Dec. 31, 1911."

Capt. C. H. Danforth, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been assigned to the work of instructing the officers and men of the Louisiana National Guard, will begin with the Infantry, the 1st and 2d Regiments, the former the country regiment and the latter the New Orleans command. Captain Danforth will be in charge of the work of instructing the whole of the State Guards, but the other departments will be looked after by officers of their arms of the Service—the Artillery by Artillery officers and the Cavalry by Cavalry officers. Captain Danforth's scheme is to start training schools for the officers of all the commands, as he aims to reach the men through the officers, to make competent officers, who not only know, but understand, their regulations.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, has issued two interesting bulletins for the information of the National Guard of the state. One bulletin gives a paper prepared by Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Regiment, on the "Benefits of the Texas Maneuver Division to Officers of the National Guard," and the other bulletin publishes a paper by Lieut. Comdr. Eckford C. de Kay, of the Naval Militia, on "Efficiency vs. 100 Per Cent. Attendance," which we have heretofore noted.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Pittsburgh Dec. 8 and 9, and a number of important matters will be discussed. Among officers to be present from outside organizations are the following from the Army: Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, D.Q.M.G.; Major Carl Reichmann, Gen. Staff; and Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art.

Photographs of the delegates attending the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States for 1911 at Buffalo, N.Y., have been distributed. The photo shows about 300 of the delegates and has a tendency to impress one with the size and importance of this gathering. Besides all, or nearly all, of the adjutants general of the states the convention comprised officers of the highest rank, many of whom are in other respects prominent and influential men in their respective commonwealths. It was generally considered as the most harmonious and important meeting thus far held, it being the thirteenth annual convention.

The non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Iowa National Guard have been assigned to duty as follows: Sergt. James Hayes with 54th Infantry, Sergt. George D. Dixon with 53d Infantry, Sergt. K. G. McCullough with 56th Infantry.

The long and faithful service of Col. Frank H. Norton, of the 23d N.Y., has been recognized by Governor Dix, who has conferred the brevet of brigadier general on the Colonel, on the recommendation of Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, for faithful and meritorious service of over twenty-five years. During this time General Norton has the exceptional record of having performed 100 per cent. of duty for twenty-two years.

In an effort to improve the attendance at drills in Co. E, 12th Inf., Pa. N.G., of Sunbury, the officers have offered \$15 in cash prizes to the enlisted men for attendance at all military functions during the present indoor drill season and the next annual encampment. The money will be divided into five prizes, as follows: First, \$5; second, \$4; third, \$3; fourth, \$2; fifth, \$1. To get a full credit at each drill it will

be necessary for the soldier to be in line with cap and blouse on and answer to his name at roll-calls before and at the close of each drill. In answering at only one roll-call with cap and blouse, he will receive half a credit. No excuse whatever will be accepted for non-attendance. In addition to the foregoing, prizes of \$3 and \$2 are offered, respectively, to the enlisted men who obtain the greatest number of recruits by the spring inspection.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, U.S.V., captain U.S.A., retired, has made a very handy synopsis of the principal changes in the School of the Soldier, Squad and Company, as set forth in the new Infantry Drill Regulations. This synopsis has been issued by Adjutant General Boardman, for the assistance of the National Guard of the state, in Circular No. 2, dated Nov. 1, 1911.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in G.O. 43, dated Nov. 1, 1911, publishes quite an elaborate memorandum, showing the important differences between the Infantry Drill Regulations of 1911 and those of 1904, prepared under the supervision of Major Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., the inspector-instructor, on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The most important differences between the books of 1904 and 1911 are clearly set forth, and the memorandum will be of great assistance to officers and enlisted men in rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the new book. The preface to the memorandum says: "It is suggested that knowledge of the Drill Regulations will be acquired rapidly and the interest kept up if organization commanders divide the regulations into short drill subjects, and notify the organization each drill night what paragraphs will be taken up at the next drill. All officers and sergeants should then come to drill prepared to drill in the assigned paragraphs."

Officers of the New York National Guard generally are very much opposed to a proposal to pay a salary of \$6,000 per year to the Major General commanding the National Guard. Upon the retirement of Major General Roe for age, scheduled for May, 1912, it is intended to have a bill introduced in the Legislature for the payment of his successor and providing for a salary of \$6,000 per year, the new general to devote his entire time to military work. Such a bill will meet with great opposition if introduced, and the views of those who are against the salary proposal are very aptly put by Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, who said: "I say without hesitation that the proposition that the state shall pay a salary of \$6,000 per year if introduced in the Legislature should be promptly voted down for the good of the Service and in justice to the taxpayer. There are numerous other officers who have the welfare of the National Guard at heart, and are not working for selfish interest who agree with the statement I have made. There is absolutely no need that the Major General should be paid a salary, and the plea that under the new military law the Major General should devote all his time to the National Guard is simply rot, and is only an excuse for salary grabbing. The Major General could not find work enough to do to earn his salary even if he tried, and he hasn't half the work to perform that the colonel of a regiment has. It would of course be a very nice thing for some one who wants a paid job to be Major General at \$6,000 per year for sitting a few hours daily in a swivel chair and thinking he was busy, and also traveling around the state and drawing mileage, etc., but I do not imagine that the Legislature will be so charitable and waste the people's money in this respect. The aim should be to cut off useless expenditures and put the money where it will do more good to the Guard, and in this respect there is plenty of room for improvement." It is considered very certain that with a Republican Assembly no such bill as proposed can pass.

New York City Camp, No. 23, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, will hold a military reception at the Elsmere, 80 West 126th street, near Fifth avenue, N.Y. city, on Tuesday night, Dec. 5. An interesting feature of the evening will be a competitive drill by two companies of Boy Scouts for a trophy. The drill will commence at 8:15 p.m., and the dancing at 10:30. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, announces the appointment of an Academic Board of Instruction to assist the adjutant general as commandant of the Service Schools, to consist of the following officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, viz.: Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., commanding 2d Brigade, Capt. James P. Parker, chief of Naval Bureau, Col. Joshua D. Upton, acting C.O., Lieut. Col. Cyrus H. Cook, 6th Inf., Willis W. Stover, 5th Inf., Edwin R. Gray, 2d Inf., Frank A. Graves, 8th Inf., John H. Dunn, 9th Inf., and George F. Quinby, C.A.C., Majors Thomas L. Jenkins, M.C., Charles F. Sargent, 1st Battalion, Field Art., Charles H. Cole, 1st Corps Cadets, and Charles A. Schmitz, 1st Squadron Cav. Also the following officers of the Regular Army detailed as inspectors-instructors, viz.: Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., Capt. Russell P. Reeder, Coast Artillery, 1st Lt. George C. Marshall, Jr., Inf., and 1st Lt. Thomas D. Sloan, 3d Field Art.

There will be several interesting reviews of regiments in the New York National Guard in Manhattan and Brooklyn the coming week. The 69th Regiment, Colonel Conley, will be reviewed by Mayor Gaynor on Tuesday night, Nov. 28, and on the same evening the 71st Regiment, Colonel Bates, will be reviewed by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade. The 47th Regiment, Colonel Barthman, will be reviewed Wednesday night, Nov. 29, by Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, and the 14th Regiment, Colonel Foote, will be reviewed on Saturday night, Dec. 2, by Gen. David E. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Co. I, 69th N.Y., Captain Nolan, has arranged an interesting event at the armory for Wednesday night, Nov. 29, when it will give an exhibition drill and dance. The affairs given by this company are invariably attended with great success.

A rapid-fire target device has been introduced into gallery practice in the District of Columbia National Guard by Major Thomas S. King, head of the department of small-arms practice. Major King's device allows the bull's-eye in use in rapid-fire work to pop up unexpectedly and remain in view twenty seconds, the time allotted for the five shots under the regulations. Skirmish figures will be used in the gallery practice. Silhouette figures, showing the outline of a soldier in the various positions seen on the firing line, will afford very practical work for men who from now on will be required to work on the indoor range. When the new armory is a reality moving skirmish figures will be installed.

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coins. They appeared in many designs, bearing political and patriotic emblems and catch phrases and even advertising matter. They are of little present value except as curiosities and can be bought for from five to ten cents apiece, according to their condition and scarcity.

F. F. M. asks: A soldier re-enlists at San Francisco, Cal., for service in the Philippines, receiving permission from the Adjutant General, U.S.A., to take a two months' furlough, reporting upon expiration of furlough at his proper station in the Philippines. Soldier pays own transportation on commercial steamer, and reports before expiration of furlough, and paymaster pays only as for time in U.S., including time on water, and foreign service pay only from date of arrival in Philippines. Is soldier entitled to foreign service increase from date of sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on commercial boat, or only from date of arrival in Philippines? Paymaster seems to think he should have been credited with pay for foreign service from date of sailing from U.S., but remark on payrolls failed to show this, so he did not pay it. Answer: Par. 670, Manual for the Pay Department, says that foreign service "shall be counted from the date of departure from States to the date of return thereto."

W. F. M.—We have forwarded your letter of inquiry to the General Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, as requested.

S. J. A. asks: Enlisted Oct. 17, 1905; discharged Oct. 16, 1908; re-enlisted June 24, 1909. (1) Was I entitled to bonus upon re-enlisting June 24, 1909? (2) Am I entitled to pay as being in second enlistment period now? Answer: (1) No, as you were out over three months. (2) Yes.

W. C. C.—It was stated at the Judge Advocate General's Office that Funston was appointed brigadier general under the general appointing power of the President. Generally speaking, the President has the power to appoint all officers in the Army. There are two limitations to this authority fixed by Congress: One provides that all officers from the rank of first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, should be appointed by the promotion of officers from the lower rank, or by seniority; the other provides that the heads of Staff Corps should be appointed by the promotion of officers from the Corps. This leaves the President with the unrestricted authority to appoint officers to the rank of second lieutenant and to the rank of brigadier general and upward. The President is authorized to appoint general officers and second lieutenants from civil life, and the only thing which can prevent them from being commissioned is a failure of confirmation on the part of the Senate.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 20, 1911.

With the temperature about fifteen degrees above zero, Co. K, Engineers, went down to defeat at the hands of the strong Battery E team Sunday at the post by a score of 3 to 0.

Lieut. D. L. Roscoe has won the championship handicap golf tournament here, outplaying his opponents by narrow margins. He outclassed Lieut. Cols. Joseph E. Kuhn and Thomas H. Slavens, Major T. N. Horn and Capt. A. G. Lott. In the final play with Captain Lott he won by only one hole to his credit.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Carter, who have been in Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the past three months, have returned, having spent a few days en route the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bovard, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and little son, accompanied by Mrs. Sherrill's mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, left Tuesday for Mobile, Ala., to join Captain Sherrill, Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, who has arrived from Fort Sheridan. Lieut. W. H. Thearle, M.C., has gone to Fort Sill, Okla., for a short stay.

Miss Shug Reaume entertained with a bowling party Monday night at the post gymnasium, followed by a supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum, as a pleasure for Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Miner, who leave shortly for station at Fort Sill, and Dr. Gentry, who leaves for the Philippines. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Drum, Lieut. and Mrs. Sage, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner, Misses Lydia and Lottie Fuller, Miss Martha Van Dyke, Miss Lenihan, Miss Mattheus, Miss Whitaker, of St. Paul, Minn., Lieut. J. C. H. Lee, Dr. Gentry, Dr. G. Foster, Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Lieut. E. R. Andrews and Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Jr.

A brilliant military reception was that Monday afternoon tendered the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, and the Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Morrison. The guests, who included all the ladies and officers of the post, were received by Colonel Morrison, Secretary Stimson, Mrs. Morrison, Major General Wood, Mrs. McCleary, mother of Mrs. Morrison, Gen. R. D. Potts and Col. and Mrs. T. H. Slavens. The gowns worn were strikingly effective. The assisting ladies were Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. J. Lenihan, Mrs. H. O. Perley, Mrs. Palmer Pierce, Mrs. T. G. Hanson, Mrs. D. W. Strong, Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Misses Eleanor Lenihan, Shug Reaume, Martha Van Dyke, Lydia and Mary Fuller and Miss Whitaker, of St. Paul. The guests from the city were Judge and Mrs. William Hook, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and the Misses Hook.

Mrs. A. P. Buffington and Miss Margaret Buffington were dinner guests Sunday of Dr. and Mrs. McAllister. Mrs. Traber Norman entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Gose. Mrs. E. K. Massie entertained Wednesday with a luncheon. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Morrison entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Secretary of War Stimson and General Wood, inviting Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Potts, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, Capt. and Mrs. Palmer Pierce and Captain Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt entertained at dinner Friday the following guests for the post hop: Misses Florence Mehl, Helen Fritche, Sue Todd, Jean Rodes, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Mary Ellen Garrett and Robert Atwood, of Kansas City, Messrs. John Franks, Edward Berry, Frank Fritche, Blunt Ripley, Leon Ditzell and M. D. McNaughton.

Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd presided at a beautiful dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. George T. Gurnsey, of Independence, Kas., State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other guests were Mrs. Mary Hiatt, Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, Mrs. Traber Norman, Mrs. A. P. Buffington, of Manila, P.I., and Dr. Fletcher Taylor.

Received by Gen. R. D. Potts, Major M. J. Lenihan and Col. T. H. Slavens and escorted by the 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, Secretary Stimson, General Wood and Major J. McAlister, aid, arrived on Monday for a two-day inspection of the posts. While at the post Secretary Stimson was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Morrison. General Wood was entertained by Col. and Mrs. Harry O. Perley, and Captain Palmer was the guest of Capt. Palmer Pierce.

Capt. Irwin J. Carr, 7th Inf., has arrived from Manila. Otis Leavitt has left for Spokane, Wash., where he will visit his brother, Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, at Fort George Wright. While there he will prepare for an examination for a second lieutenantcy. Lieut. F. S. Besson has arrived from Washington. Lieut. A. H. Carter, 5th Field Art., aid to Gen. R. D. Potts, has returned from Chicago.

Most enjoyable was the ball given Friday night at Pope Hall by Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Three hundred

guests were invited and were received by Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman, Mrs. Ella Tuttle, Miss Hazel and Miss Gladys Tuttle, of St. Joseph, Mo. Music for the program of twenty dances was furnished by Professor Linck's orchestra from the city. The assisting ladies were Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. D. W. Kilburn, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Harry Perley, Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. James Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Mrs. W. G. Sweeney, Mrs. John Toffey, Mrs. Going, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. G. H. Estes and Mrs. Pike.

Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck, in charge of the recruiting station, U.S. Navy, at Kansas City, Mo., for the past two years, leaves Dec. 1, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbeck, for San Francisco for a short visit, going thence to San Diego, where Lieutenant Vanderbeck takes command of the U.S.S. Iris, parent ship of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla. Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., will be in charge of the recruiting station in Kansas City for the next two years. Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry have gone to New Albany, Ind., to visit their son, Glen McClaughry. Mrs. William Elliott, of San Francisco, Cal., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Massie, was guest of honor at a delightful luncheon given Wednesday by Mrs. W. N. Bisham. Mrs. Ernest D. Peck was the guest Friday of her mother, Mrs. S. D. Ryan, of the city.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14, 1911.

Under the shadow of a shaft of granite, erected at the Crater, near Petersburg, Va., by the state of Massachusetts in honor of its soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Civil War, fragments of the Armies of the Blue and Gray stood shoulder to shoulder in brotherly love and reverence Monday, when the flag draped the monument was drawn aside by Miss Otelia Mahone McGill, of Petersburg, granddaughter of Gen. William Mahone, who led the Confederates at the battle of the Crater, June 30, 1864, when it was recaptured. The veterans surrounded a platform upon which were Governors Foss, of Massachusetts, and Mann, of Virginia, and their staffs, Col. James Anderson, chairman of the Massachusetts Monument Committee, who presided, J. Stearns Cushing, of the Massachusetts Executive Committee, and others. The oration was by Senator A. S. Roe, of Worcester, Mass., and both Governors and J. Stearns Cushing also made addresses. In the parade to and from the monument, the Governors and staffs, veterans, sons of veterans of both North and South marched.

Mrs. Hugh Woods, the Misses Woods and Miss Guenlian Morgan were guests of honor Saturday at tea and dinner on the Mississippi, given by Midshipmen Lapham and Rebo. Other guests were Midshipmen Rudd, Snow, Starke, Ensigns Foster, Osborne and Bury. Wednesday the officers of the Castine entertained at dinner for Misses Marion and Eloise Simmons, Miss Aline Kelly and Mrs. Julian Granberry.

The officers of the Lamson entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Julian Granberry, Misses Marion and Eloise Simmons, Miss Aline Kelly. The decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and ferns. Lieut. James Allen and Ensign Ross entertained Miss Marion Simmons and Miss Aline Kelly at dinner at the Monticello, followed by a box party at the Academy, Monday. Ensign Gunther entertained at luncheon Sunday on the Monaghan. Surgeon Robnett was host at dinner on the Missouri for Miss Mary Johnson, Dr. Johnson, of Boston, and Miss Ingles, of Old Point.

Mrs. A. B. Court entertained last week at cards for her guest, Miss Amy Edling, of Boston, Mass. A silver picture frame and a silver cologne bottle were won by Miss Hope and Miss Marbury. Mrs. Court was hostess at bridge again later in the week for Mrs. Thomas Dornin, Mrs. William Whaley, Mrs. John Marbury, Miss Ann Voight, Mrs. Thompson Barron, Mrs. Robert Payne, Mrs. A. J. Chantry, Mrs. Thomas Parker, Mrs. C. Emmet, Mrs. A. James Culpepper and Mrs. Robert Abernathy. Pictures, frames and beaded bags were the dainty prizes.

Ensign J. P. Norfleet was host at dinner Friday on the Kansas for Mrs. Saufley, Misses Brooks, Miss Wilson, Miss Crosby, Miss Nichols, Lieutenant Wright, Ensign Saufley, Midshipmen Strickland, Sylvester, Uberroth, Hammes, Booth and Corry. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Price entertained at tea on the Kansas Friday in honor of Miss Katherine Quinby. Other guests were Miss Katherine Gromer, Miss Reid, Mrs. John Quinby, Miss Dickson, of Savannah, Mrs. Archer Allen, Miss Wren, Miss Katherine Robinson and Miss Bessie Howard, Miss Gilliam and Miss Lynch. Miss Frances Priddy was hostess at cards Friday for Miss Amy Edling. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. A. B. Court and Mrs. A. J. Chantry.

Miss Helen Dickson, of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Nell Davidson, of Washington, are guests of Miss Katherine Quinby on the Franklin. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, who have been guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maynard, Portsmouth, have returned to Fort Montrich, S.C. Miss Dorothy Kinkaid is the guest of Miss Mabel Hemingway, Grent. Mrs. Francis Chadwick left Saturday for Raleigh, N.C., to attend the Carr-Boylan wedding. Ensign Freeland A. Daubin, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stuart, Larchmont, has joined his ship, U.S.S. North Carolina, at Newport, R.I.

Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court have given up their apartments in the Jefferson, which have been taken by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ridgeley, and are now with Miss Spotswood. Mrs. Edward Old and baby are guests of Mrs. William Old. Surg. H. M. Tolfree has reported for duty at the naval hospital. Mrs. James Parker and Miss Margaret Parker are guests of Richmond friends.

Surg. Harry E. Jenkins, U.S.S. Ohio, is the guest of friends for a few days. Lieutenant Commander Davis, inventor of the cannon torpedo, fell and was injured at the yard Saturday while examining the caisson target docked Friday night after being fired at in Hampton Roads. He is not considered seriously hurt. Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook leaves this week and joins his ship, the Idaho.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21, 1911.

Captain Buchanan and the officers of the U.S.S. Ohio entertained at a charming tea and dance Wednesday. Mrs. F. C. Martin poured tea, and among the guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Maupin, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Horace Chandler, Miss Emily Hughes, Miss Guenlian Morgan, Miss Marguerite Woods and Miss Mary Wilson. The officers of the Submarine Flotilla now at the yard entertained at tea on the Severn Wednesday. Miss Aline Kelly poured tea, and the guests were Misses Marion and Eloise Simmons and Mrs. Julian Granberry.

Mrs. Hugh N. Woods was hostess at a farewell dinner Friday for several officers in the 2d Squadron. Covers were laid for Miss Guenlian Morgan, Miss Marguerite Woods, Ensigns Hoey and McGill and Midshipman Lapham. Captain Robard, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on the New Jersey Wednesday for Mrs. Parker, Miss Brothers, Miss Virginia Shoop, Miss Virginia Jenkins and Miss Caroline Boykin, of Suffolk. Later they attended the hop at the Chamberlin.

The Franklin was never more attractive than last Wednesday evening when Capt. and Mrs. John Gardner Quinby formally introduced their daughter, Katherine, at a ball in her honor to society. There were veritable gardens of yellow chrysanthemums and ferns and shaded lights with flags and bunting in the background. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Quinby, Misses Dorothy Kinkaid, of Savannah, Miss Neil Davidson, of Washington, and Mrs. Archer Allen.

Among the naval guests at the opening cotillion of the Senior German Club at Ghent Club Friday evening were Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Katherine Quinby and Miss Margaret Grandy, sister of Mrs. Haley, all debutantes. Capt. and Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. John M. Robard, Mrs. Archer Allen, Constr. and Mrs. Comdr. Lieutenants Harrington, Barry, Sinclair and Waller, U.S.M.C., Ensigns Hinckley and Gentry and Surgeon Tolfree. Miss Mabel Hemingway was hostess at bridge last week for her guest, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, of Annapolis. Miss Simmons won a picture, Miss Loughorne an embroidered jabot, and the guest prize, a picture, went to Miss Kinkaid. Ensign Hinckley entertained at tea on the Severn Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Hyatt, Misses Nichols, Hemingway, Crosby, Kinkaid and the officers of the submarines. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid entertained at a dinner

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dance Thursday at the Country Club for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Tittoni, U.S.M.C., entertained at a box party Saturday evening for Miss Katherine Quinby at the Colonial Theater. Other guests were Miss Davidson, Mrs. Archer Allen, Lieutenant Harrington, Sinclair and Waller, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. John Treadwell Bowers entertained informally Saturday evening at a chafing-dish party for Lieut. and Mrs. Roland Brannard, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart and Miss Capps. Mrs. John Patton was hostess at luncheon for Prof. and Mrs. Lyon G. Lyon, of Williamsburg, at her home in the yard. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. Stamford Moses.

Chaplain and Mrs. Bowers Patrick and family have moved from Riverview to Armstead Bridge road. Mrs. Albert Dillingham entertained at bridge Thursday. Mrs. Dillingham will resume her classes in embroidery on Thursday, Nov. 23. Mrs. Jeremiah Maupin, formerly Miss Margaret Mackay, who has been a guest at the Chamberlin since her return from her honeymoon in Europe last Wednesday, has left to join her husband, Lieutenant Maupin, U.S.S. Mississippi, at Newport. Mrs. Daniel McElroy leaves next week to join her husband in Boston. Mrs. William Brackett and son are guests of Ensign and Mrs. David F. Ducey at their apartment, the Argyll, Portsmouth.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 16, 1911.

On November 9 Mrs. Henry T. Mayo had as luncheon guests Mrs. Eben Burr and Miss Julia Burr, of Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. Nichols, of Pomona, and Mrs. Edward Barrows, of Berkeley, who came up from Mrs. Barrows's home, where the first three named have been recent house guests. Mrs. Mayo and the ladies of the yard are preparing for the annual Christmas festival, and a meeting was held at Mrs. Mayo's last week, when plans for the affair were discussed. Several musical numbers and a dainty tea rounded out the afternoon. Miss Anita Curtis, of San Francisco, last week attended the yard hop and spent a few days as the guest of her sister, Mrs. William H. Standley. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln were dinner hosts on Friday, with several tables of bridge as the later diversion. P.A. Paymr. Everett G. Morsell arrived from Charleston, S.C., on Thursday to join Mrs. Morsell, who has been the guest of her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, in Vallejo since early summer. On Nov. 10 Paymaster Morsell reported as assistant to the general store-keeper and expects to remain here until next summer, when he will be due for sea service again.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, wireless officer of the yard, on Saturday was called to Reno, Nev., by the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Ryland. Mrs. Dodd and their children have been visiting their parents at Reno since Lieutenant Dodd went to Alaska, last summer. Owing to the death of their little niece, Miss Doris Wooster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wooster, of Lawrence, Long Island, which occurred in San Francisco last week, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray have canceled all their social engagements. With her parents, Miss Wooster came out to the coast early this fall on an extended visit to relatives in San Francisco and Mare Island. She was an only child, of a particularly lovable disposition, and her sudden death has come as a keen shock to a wide circle of relatives.

Lieut. Clarke H. Wells, of the Marine Corps, returned from the Far East on the Logan and has reported for duty here. Med. Insp. Eugene P. Stone arrived on Monday and entered the hospital here for treatment, coming from the hospital at Cagayan, P.I. Capt. and Mrs. Edward B. Manwaring, with their children, arrived on the Logan last week and have taken apartments in Vallejo, the Captain reporting for duty at the Mare Island Barracks. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, accompanied by the latter's daughter, Miss Lucille Cook, also arrived from the Philippines, and are being made incendiary for much entertainment in San Francisco before proceeding East. Capt. John J. Brice has taken apartments at the Keystone, in anticipation of the arrival from Europe of Mrs. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice, who is to make her debut in December.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith are rejoicing in the birth of a little son, who arrived Nov. 13. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff leave shortly for an Eastern trip of several months and will spend much of their time in Chicago and New York. Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore entertained at cards for a large number at Yerba Buena Naval Training Station last week. Mrs. Holland W. Stevenson, widow of Commodore Stevenson, is spending a few months in San Francisco as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bronte A. Aikens, before going East on an extended visit. Ensign Raymond A. Spruance arrived on Tuesday from the East to join the Cincinnati. Capt. Edward B. Manwaring, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Manwaring and their children, arrived on Monday at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo until they find a house in the navy yard town. Capt. William Reddies reported for duty at the barracks from the Philippines. Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood has resumed his duties on the navy yard after several weeks' confinement to his quarters on account of his severe fall in the early summer while on a fishing trip. He has completed his examination for promotion to a naval constructor.

Mrs. Florence Pfingst spent a few days here last week as the guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Naval Constr. M. Gleason returned on Tuesday from San Diego, where, aboard the California, he had witnessed the target practice of the cruisers. The cage masts installed aboard the California and South Dakota this summer were different from those installed aboard the West Virginia and Maryland a year ago, and it is officially stated that they stood the tests of target practice very well. The original type of cage masts, adopted for the cruisers, did not prove altogether satisfactory, the light material of which they were manufactured resulting in too much vibration when the vessels were traveling under speed. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm and Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell. Three tables of cards furnished diversion later, the honors going to Capt. and Mrs. Rodman and Mrs. Griffin. Last evening Col. and Mrs. Waller entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Herreshoff and Major and Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andresen.

P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker reported yesterday for duty at the naval hospital. Paymr. Clerk R. L. Gressitt arrived here from the East the first of this week and on Wednesday relieved Pay Clerk Fred K. Hunt as clerk to Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, in charge of the yard pay office. Pay Clerk Fred K. Hunt, who has been attached to the yard pay office for nearly eight years, was recently ordered retired on account of alleged poor eyesight.

The gunboat Vicksburg will come to Mare Island for docking along with the training ship Intrepid, now here from the San Francisco Naval Training Station, for annual repairs. The Vicksburg will receive a month's repairs, and will then return to Central American waters to relieve the Princeton. The Buffalo will be released from dock to-morrow. The en-

the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla is expected to come to the yard next month for docking and repairing. Excellent progress is being made on the collier Jupiter, which, although the keel was laid less than a month ago, is now said to be ten per cent. completed. Practically all the material for the ship has already arrived, so that there will be no delay on that score. The Denver, undergoing extensive overhauling, will soon be ready for her dock trial. Congressman Joseph R. Knowland is an earnest advocate of a united effort being made to secure the necessary drydock for Mare Island, claiming that this yard should be made the great naval base on the Pacific. To build a drydock at San Francisco, it was declared by the friends of Mare Island, would be an ill-advised move when all the repair shops are located at this yard. The united action on the part of the commercial organizations of this section of the state is the result of the fact that Washington and Oregon are preparing to make a hard fight to secure the new dock for the Bremerton Navy Yard. Mare Island, the first navy yard which a fleet can reach after coming through the Panama Canal, and a yard on which the Government had expended nearly \$20,000,000 in improvements, should be made the naval base, it is felt.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 19, 1911.

Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained Tuesday at luncheon for Congressman Fred C. Stevens and Gen. Ralph Hoyt, of St. Paul, and Col. Edward H. Plummer. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Saturday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe and Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse C. Drain. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes left Friday for Waterbury, Conn., where they will be the guests of Lieutenant Hayes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hayes. Mrs. Aristides Moreno and children returned Monday to the garrison from Washington, D.C., and Porto Rico. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls spent the week-end at the garrison the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Herbst, who have spent the past summer at this garrison, left Wednesday for their home, Fort Lincoln, N.D. Miss Field, of Porto Rico, since Monday is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Aristides Moreno.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieuts. Alex M. Hall, Aristides Moreno and Edwin B. Maynard, and for Mr. B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley James and Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis until their quarters in the Infantry garrison are ready. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan and small daughter, from Lexington, Miss., are spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker.

The moving picture show given Thursday evening in the post chapel by Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf., was largely attended by the officers and men of the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, recently returned from Texas, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Major James R. Lindsay and Lieut. Carl C. Stokely, 28th Inf., recently returned from Texas, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver. Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th Inf., now in Denver, Colo., will arrive Saturday at this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver have moved to quarters No. 5 in the Cavalry garrison. Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will arrive at the garrison Saturday and take station with the 28th Infantry.

The many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser at the garrison and throughout the Army will be pleased to know that they will return to the regiment and to this garrison and not go to Panama as at first ordered. Capt. and Mrs. Gasser are now at Tiffin, Ohio, visiting Mrs. Gasser's parents and they will reach here Dec. 30.

The 2d Battalion of the 28th Infantry, comprising Cos. E, F, G and H, and in command of Major James R. Lindsay, have taken quarters lately occupied by the 4th Cavalry in the lower post. The officers and families have also moved to the Cavalry post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse C. Drain have taken quarters No. 13 in the Infantry garrison. Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrill, Paymaster's Dept., arrived in St. Paul Thursday from the East and will spend a month at the St. Paul Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Cleveland Coxe Lansing and their small son, Livingston Lansing, accompanied by Mrs. Lansing's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, will sail Dec. 12 for Europe and will go direct to Madrid, where Capt. and Mrs. Lansing will live.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 14, 1911.

With the beginning of this month work has been pressed on the building of the new hotel at the rate of twenty-four hours per day, three shifts of workmen, of eight hours each, under the able direction of Mr. R. M. Loper, contractor. This magnificent edifice, which is being erected on filled ground that borders the Luneta, will be a next-door neighbor to the new Army and Navy Club building. The growth of these two handsome buildings has been watched with absorbing interest by almost everybody in the Islands, particularly in Manila. The piles upon which both foundations were to be constructed were driven first in May, 1909, and work commenced while the fill was still only "deep mud" in many places. As the ground lay before the latest "filling in" began, the sea wall bordered the western extension of the Luneta, with the Elks' Clubhouse at the northern end of the Luneta, just at the water's edge.

The new hotel hopes to have three floors completed and ready for occupancy by the first of the new year. The fourth story, with an immense roof garden occupying a space of almost 800 meters, will be completed about March. There are to be 149 bedrooms, all finished in red narra wood, with furniture made in this city also of narra. The lobby, main entrance and office will be tiled with white marble and wainscoted in narra wood. There are to be elevators throughout the building and all modern comforts. The ground upon which this hotel and the new Army and Navy Clubhouse stand occupies the space over which three years ago rolled the tides of Manila Bay. The Elks' old clubhouse is now decidedly inland. Service people who have been stationed here will remember that for large receptions at the Elks' old clubhouse the Constabulary band would be stationed in a large fatboat in the bay. Now there is not only dry land all to the former wet side of the Elks' Club, but magnificent buildings as well. Many of the Army, Navy and marine officers who were here in the "Days of the Empire" would not recognize the Manila of to-day.

Major Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., Mrs. Webster and children were passengers on the S.S. Protosilaus for Europe. Major Webster has an extended leave, which he and Mrs. Webster will spend in traveling through the "Old World," reaching the homeland about the end of the year, about the time his battalion reaches Utah from its present station at the Cuartel de Espana, Intramuros. Lieut. C. F. Leonard, Signal Corps, has been in the city for the past few weeks, at Fort Santiago, pending the sailing of the transport Logan to-day.

Mrs. Frank P. Helm, wife of Captain Helm, chief of the Navigation Bureau, has been a patient at the General Hospital for a slight ailment. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher, C.A.C., passed through Manila, en route to Camp Stotsenburg, recently from their home at Corregidor Island, to be house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold at the large Cavalry post. Lieut. G. E. Price, 14th Cav., has returned to Camp Stotsenburg, after temporary duty in this city.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis were dinner hosts on Sunday at Camp Stotsenburg, when they entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold and Lieut. M. R. Bush. Lieut. J. D. Park, whose promotion carries him from the 14th to the 8th Cavalry, has joined his new regiment at Camp McGrath, Batangas.

The 19th Infantry, stationed at Camp Jossman, have been playing some fine baseball games, an inter-battalion series. The battalion adjutants, Lieuts. H. W. Fleet, J. C. Ashburn and G. M. Allen, acted as captains of their respective battalion teams. By consolidating the best players from each battalion team the 19th Infantry can boast of a team that will be hard to match in the Service. Lieut. Roderick Dew was an athletic officer of the 19th.

Capt. and Mrs. James Goethe, who were recently married in Manila, have gone to establish their home at Camp Stotsenburg. They were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, 14th Cav., until their house was ready for occupancy. Among

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Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards, \$3.75, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50, 6.25 each.
Cloths, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yards, \$4.50, 4.75, 6.00, 6.75 each.
Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50, 8.50.

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the departing passengers on the transport to-day is Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, 42d Co., C.A.C. Captain Metcalf was assigned to special quartermaster duties at the chief's office, Fort Santiago, this city, and was placed in charge of burial corps, sent to the ruins in February and March last, after the volcano Taal's fatal eruption. His squad of faithful enlisted men buried 762 of Taal's victims within fourteen days. The scarcity of good drinking water and the insanitary conditions left an affliction on the ball of the Captain's right eye, which threatens blindness. Mrs. and Miss Ethel Metcalf accompany Captain Metcalf to the homeland and the best wishes of a host of friends go with them, hoping for a complete recovery of Captain Metcalf's eyesight.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 10, 1911.

The latest from Washington indicates that the new building proposition is suspended for the present, and that the barracks and officers' quarters now in use will be repaired and put in better condition. Previous orders had contemplated the erection of five new barracks and quarters for eighteen more officers. A private telegram to one of the officers claims that the 6th Cavalry will be ordered back to Des Moines in a short time.

The school season is now open, and all the junior officers of the post are attending the garrison school, while the seniors are taking the post-graduate course under the direction of Major Grote Hutchison and his assistant, Captain Ryan.

Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gentry were among those who attended the state fair at Phoenix. They left Saturday morning and are expected to be gone until next week. Mrs. F. G. Turner left Monday for Des Moines to stay for a short time and then go on to Washington. Lieutenant Turner accompanied his wife as far as Benson and returned to the post the next day. Lieut. F. G. Turner, 6th Cav., has moved into quarters No. 5, the Officers' Club. Mrs. F. G. Glover and her daughters, Elizabeth and Florence, are visiting in Tucson. Lieutenant Glover is also in Tucson for a short while. Captain Biddle and Lieutenant Hemphill, 6th Cav., spent the week-end in Tucson and reported for duty Tuesday noon.

Capt. and Mrs. Morris, 6th Cav., took advantage of the beautiful weather Sunday and rode horseback to Box Canyon and back. Capt. and Mrs. Moffet and family spent the day in Box Canyon on Wednesday. They brought home an abundance of chrysanthemums from Mr. Bomer's place near the head of the gorge. His home and lot are a mass of red, yellow and white chrysanthemums. There has been so little cold weather, and his place is so well sheltered by the mountains, that his flowers are still in full glory.

It seems as though an epidemic of gripe and sore throat had passed over the post and the surrounding regions. Among those suffering are Colonel Blocksm, Major Brownlee, Captain Freeland and Lieutenant Ross. Little George Brown is so far recovered as to be able to be wheeled out of doors in a chair. He will no doubt soon be taken back to his home in Bisbee.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 21, 1911.

Mr. Henry C. Davis, Jr., has been visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, for the past week. Mr. Davis came on to Washington for a physical re-examination for entrance to the Army, for which a special board was ordered because of his high standing in the mental examination. Monday Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck was the host of a delightful dinner on board the mine planter. His guests were Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and Miss Burr.

Tuesday morning the officers of the Army War College came down to Fort Washington to witness the explosion of the submarine mines by the 104th Company, under the direction of Captain Ralston, Lieutenants Thompson and Chase and Captain Hasbrouck. The officers and ladies of the post served a buffet luncheon for all in the officers' mess. After a cold morning on the river everyone had fine appetite and the hot oysters, coffee, rolls and salad were keenly enjoyed. Mrs. H. C. Davis poured coffee, Mesdames Hicks, Matson, Brown and Shippam presided over chafing-dishes, while Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Cunningham served salad.

Capt. and Mrs. Hicks gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Burr, Captain Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Green and Mr. Davis. Miss Mary Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., spent several days of this week with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Carson, of New York, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. W. B. Davis. On Thursday, a unique dinner was given on the post, each family contributing one course. The dinner started with Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, who served cocktails, caviare and grapefruit. Then the dinner company proceeded to Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly's, where soup was served; next for fish to Capt. and Mrs. Matson's; followed by an entrée at Capt. and Mrs. Wilson's. The meat course, for which Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Shippam were responsible, was served at Capt. and Mrs. Davis'; salad at Lieut. and Mrs. Brown's, and the dinner, which was voted a huge success, ended with dessert and coffee.

at Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's and with cigars furnished by Lieutenant Van Deusen. Besides the hosts and hostesses there were at the dinner Major Gifford, Miss Ladson, Miss Burr, Miss Fuller and Mr. Davis. On Friday evening the ladies who play bridge met with Mrs. Cunningham, joined later for supper by the officers who bowl.

Miss Fuller, Miss Burr, Mr. Davis and Lieutenant Swan were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis on Friday. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, with Miss Dorothy and Master Tommie Jackson, have arrived on the post and have taken the quarters occupied for a short time by Lieutenant Swan. Painters have been at work on the post buildings and officers' quarters for some time and the houses are now all a brilliant yellow. Dr. William Carr reported yesterday for duty. Dr. Darnall has gone to his new station, Fort Hunt.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Nov. 17, 1911.

Capt. J. A. Thomas and cousin were in the post for a short time last week. Last Saturday Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Harrison, Lieutenant Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Meyer attended the matinée in Savannah. The attraction was "Guess Who?" Mr. and Miss Nesbitt were guests in the post on Sunday. The bachelors gave a dinner party on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Phillips and Major and Mrs. Sarratt. Dr. and Mrs. Meyer were among those who made the fishing trip to the black fish banks on Wednesday. Miss Stevens was a visitor in the post on Friday.

Mrs. Phillips entertained the Sewing Circle on Friday afternoon, the gentlemen dropping in for tea at five o'clock. The guests were Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Winn, Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Fremont, Miss Stevens, of Savannah, Miss Phillips, Miss Evans, Miss Prouty, Lieutenants Chapman, Wilson, Magruder and Nichols, and Chaplain Doran. During the afternoon the band rendered some very pretty selections.

Major F. T. Woodbury has gone to Governors Island. Capt. J. A. Thomas is expected to return soon from leave. Miss Cali Phillips has returned from a visit to Savannah. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained with a dinner party on Saturday. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. Winn, Dr. and Mrs. Meyer.

On Monday night Chaplain Doran gave an opening dance in the new pavilion, Tomochichi Hall, which he was instrumental in having built, for the enlisted men and their families. The officers and their wives attended the first dances in full dress.

Lieut. M. S. Keene, ordered back to this post after a stay at the General Hospital in Washington, was granted fifteen days' leave before returning. Gen. A. L. Mills and aid, Lieutenant Laurason, arrived to-day. A review was held, followed by a drill. Service practice will be held during the next few days.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1911.

The officers of the 5th Infantry held their annual regimental dinner on Saturday evening at the Officers' Club. The hall was handsomely decorated. At one side of the room was a representation of an Army camp, "Camp Platt." On the opposite side of the room was a large banner with the dates 1815-1911, the former being the date of the formation of the regiment; and over this banner were crossed rifles in electric lights. Owing to the absence of Colonel Cowles and the illness of Colonel Buck, Major Martin presided. The toasts were: "The President," Major Martin; "The Regiment," Captain Sigerfoos; "The Infantry—Its Achievements," Captain Davis; "The Infantry—Its Hopes," Captain Trott; "The Ladies," Lieutenant Nolan.

The ladies of the regiment gave a progressive dinner on the same night. Twenty-three ladies participated and six courses were served. The evening started off very enjoyably at Mrs. Wills', where she, assisted by Mrs. Chouinard and Mrs. Wiley, served cocktails, caviare and sandwiches. From there the jolly crowd went to Mrs. Partello's and were served delicious bouillabie by the two Mrs. Partello and Mrs. Price. Next came the fish course at Mrs. Lasseigne's, where the lobster was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mrs. Lasseigne was assisted by Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Standiford and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. The main course was served at Mrs. Cowles'. She was assisted by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Trott and Mrs. Mygatt. The salad course was at the home of Mrs. Sigerfoos, and there Mrs. Deitsch and Mrs. Whiting were the other hostesses. The dessert course was served at Mrs. Holmes', who was assisted by Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Erick. Here the ladies found their places by name-cards which bore a Limerick appropriate to each one. They were read aloud and caused much merriment. Upon leaving Mrs. Holmes' all returned to Mrs. Cowles', where the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent.

The Ladies' Bridge Club was entertained on Monday by Mrs. Partello, while the Five Hundred Club met on Wednesday with Mrs. McCoy, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. Sigerfoos. On Tuesday afternoon the band plays from three

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to five in the gymnasium for the officers and ladies to roller skate. Every Wednesday evening a moving picture entertainment is given in the gymnasium by Chaplain Chouinard.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 16, 1911.

At an election held on Tuesday at which was submitted the question of bonding the city for \$1,000,000 for improving the harbor, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, was one of the most active workers for the proposition, being in charge of several precincts. Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, was another of those actively engaged in committed work. The bonds carried by the unprecedented vote of 7,196 in favor to 184 against.

During the past week there were a number of social events in which the officers of the fleet and their ladies figured. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead, of the West Virginia, entertained at a dinner party on board, the guests including Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas and wife, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Gill, Mrs. Uriel Sebree, Mrs. Schwerin, Miss Hughes and Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks. Mrs. Homer Otman was hostess at a delightful afternoon bridge party, given in compliment to Miss Wrenshall, who is spending the winter here. Those present included Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes, Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Miss Claire Fairmelee and Mrs. George Kenyon.

Lieutenants Drake, Lohr, Hinckle and Ruhlen, from Fort Rosecrans, were among the Army officers who observed the target practice by the cruisers last week. U. S. Grant, Jr., has returned from an Eastern trip, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Macy, and the latter's young daughter, Fannie. Major James Ulio, U.S.A., retired, for the past twelve years military instructor at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, has arrived here with his family and expects to make his home in San Diego.

Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes were guests at a daintily appointed bridge party given Tuesday by Misses Helen and Grace Stern in honor of Mrs. Harry Emery Wright, a recent bride.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 15, 1911.

The autumn days at Fort McKinley have rushed along in bright succession with the frosts and crisp breezes from the northland, converting the summer woods into great forest opals. The tingling air has called the lovers of out-of-doors to the tennis courts and the golf links, while the pine trails that are so many and so picturesque on the island have been gay with merry strollers. Right merry, too, have been the little parties on horseback, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lee, Mrs. Ross, Colonel Landers, Major Wilson, Dr. Eliot, Lieutenant Dyer and Dr. Eckels being seen most frequently.

Everyone rejoices in the return of Mrs. Landers from Colorado, where the illness of a brother detained her for many weeks. Now all hopes are that Major W. W. Wilson, who has been summoned to St. Joseph, Mo., owing to the illness of his brother, may soon return bringing happy news.

At the Friday Afternoon Bridge Club, which was entertained last week by Mrs. James A. Ruggles, the prizes were won by Mrs. Eliot and Mrs. Musgrave. As is usual at these informal meetings care-free good cheer was the keynote of a jolly afternoon. A very delightful afternoon was enjoyed by the ladies Tuesday, when Mrs. Wilson entertained informally in honor of Mrs. Lemmon, who leaves in a few days with Lieutenant Lemmon for Michigan, where they will spend a number of weeks visiting friends and relatives. Bridge was played and later Miss Josephine Lee and Mrs. Lauren Eckels were enjoyed in vocal and piano selections. Miss Lee is the daughter of Mrs. Lee, a sister of Mrs. Landers, both of whom are guests of Col. and Mrs. Landers. Other guests at the post are Mrs. F. J. Miller, of East Hampton, Conn., who is spending the fall and winter with her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Clark; and Miss Leslie Worthington, of New York, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. John R. Musgrave.

The football team has been enjoying a number of victories and the games at the post have been most interesting and exciting.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 12, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle were hosts at a dinner Nov. 9. Red roses formed the centerpiece on the table. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieutenants Bowie and Rothwell. Major Henry T. Allen was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle the early part of the week. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Shute returned from the East recently. Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Black entertained at bridge Nov. 8 for Lieut. and Mrs. Shute. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wing and Lieutenant Dowell. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Westcott, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave. Miss Sanderson, of Denver, will be the guest of Miss Amy Kimball for a few weeks. Mrs. C. M. Dowell entertained at a bridge and five hundred party for Mrs. Shute Nov. 9. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Tompkins. The guests were Mmes. Williams, Bundy, Fleming, Black, McAdams, Brunzell, Barzynski, McNair, McCleave, Westcott, Reardon and Misses Rosselle Williams and Little.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz gave a dinner Nov. 10 for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg. Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski entertained at a dinner

Nov. 4 for Lieut. and Mrs. Black and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn. Miss Rosalie Williams was the hostess at a bridge and five hundred party Nov. 11. Dainty white gauze fans were given to the winner at each table. The fortunate ones were Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Wing and Mrs. McAdams. A delicious collation followed the games. The guests were Mmes. Bundy, A. L. Dade, Christian, Brunzell, Black, Noble, Dowell, Shute, Barzynski, McCleave and Reardon.

On Wednesday, Nov. 8, in Cheyenne Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clarissa Peckham were married by the Rev. Leon Hills in the Presbyterian Church. The bride has lived in Cheyenne for several years with her parents, having come originally from New York. Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence will be at home at Fort Russell after Nov. 20.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 21, 1911.

Tuesday evening the members of the band and Battery F, 5th Field Art., were given a farewell entertainment in Fort Sheridan Theater. The program opened with a musical selection by twenty-eight musicians of the 27th Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Savoca. Two thousand feet of moving picture comedy were shown by Chaplain Rice. The program ended with amateur vaudeville, in which Private Hodgson sang, and a piano solo was rendered by Corp. Joe Stejskal. Wednesday morning Post Quartermaster Saville had the trains ready for the transportation of Colonel Adams's command to Fort Sill. Lieutenant Colonel Chatfield, Adjutant Moore and members of staff were at the train to wish the command a pleasant trip overland. Dr. Blanchard accompanied the troops. In the afternoon the garrison marched to the post cemetery, where a funeral service was conducted for the late Patrick Dolan, private, Co. K, 27th Infantry. Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger, 27th Inf., commanding Co. K, was in charge.

The School of Equitation, under supervision of Major McDonald, assisted by Capt. C. W. Cole, 15th Cav., is proving to be very successful. In addition to lieutenants of mounted commands, Infantry officers are attending the instruction in the riding hall nearly every afternoon.

The military hop given in the gymnasium Saturday night by the enlisted men's hop committee was attended by over 100 couples. Another hop is announced for Dec. 2.

When Col. W. L. Pitcher left here for his new station at Angel Island he presented several of the pioneer members of the 27th Infantry with valuable and useful remembrances. Regt. Sgt. Major J. W. McIntyre, one of the first to join the newly organized regiment at Plattsburg Barracks ten years ago, received a very high power and expensive field glass from the Colonel. Others of the older members of the regiment received interesting relics that the Colonel had collected in the various countries through which he had traveled.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1911.

Mrs. Albert C. Dalton is in New York, enjoying a delightful visit at her father's home. Mrs. John N. Straat is being much entertained by friends in Chicago while visiting her brother there. Miss Hutchinson, en route to St. Louis, after a prolonged stay in Europe, is with her cousin, Miss Mitchell, who entertained for her on Sunday, inviting a few friends for an informal supper party. Miss Hutchinson is a sister of Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders were hosts at a handsome dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Munroe McFarland and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Mason, Jr. Lieutenants Stoll, Robb and Pell gave a small delightful dinner a few evenings ago to Capt. and Mrs. Howard Perry and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller. Mrs. Lee, wife of Surg. André E. Lee, of the Navy, has invited friends for bridge on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Lee have an apartment at the Lenox for the winter.

Lieut. Laurence N. McNair, of the Navy, is spending his leave most pleasantly with his family. His sister, Miss Pauline McNair, entertained her debutante friends at a charming tea last week. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, retired, goes to Washington this week, to remain there during the winter to be with his son, Major Hodges, who is on duty in the city. To the delight of their many friends Gen. and Mrs. William Auman have taken an apartment in Buffalo for the winter months.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1911.

Mrs. Frederick G. Turner returned to the post Thursday after spending four months at Fort Huachuca with Lieutenant Turner. Lieut. Copley Enos arrived Thursday from Fort Wingate, N.M., to spend a few days here packing up his household goods. Mrs. William V. Carter entertained the Post Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon. Prizes were presented to Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Amy Heard, Miss Nelson, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. George P. White.

Miss Amy Heard entertained at a bridge luncheon on Friday for Mrs. William V. Carter and Mrs. George Beattie, Mrs. Harold Wells, Miss Alice Slade, Miss Clarke and Miss Elsie Clarke, of Des Moines. Mrs. Beattie won first prize, while the second went to Miss Alice Slade. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger entertained at bridge on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Delphay T. E. Castle, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Ferenbaugh, Mrs. John Heard, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. David H. Biddle, Mrs. Frederick Turner and Miss Amy Heard. Prizes were given to Mrs. Castle and Mrs. Carter. The ladies of the garrison have organized a sewing club to meet on Monday afternoons.

For the forty-one years of its existence The Century has been a leader among magazines in what it has done for art, constantly striving for noble art rather than popular illustration. A partial array of the artists who will work for The Century during the coming year gives some idea of the brilliance and excellence of its decorative features. Timothy Cole, the greatest wood engraver in the world, will contribute to its pages his beautiful woodcuts of "Masterpieces in American Galleries." He returned to America for the purpose of doing just this work. An important group of articles on Jean François Millet, the great French painter of "The Angelus," will be a noteworthy feature of the coming year. These articles will be illustrated by many heretofore unproduced masterpieces by Millet. Arthur Rackham, by many people considered the greatest living delineator of children, has promised to contribute to the pages of The Century during 1912. Boutet de Monvel, the most charming and imaginative of French illustrators, is to contribute a splendid series of drawings illustrating the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Many of these pictures will be in color, and all of them will be in de Monvel's graceful and distinguished manner. Lovers of Japanese art will be glad to learn that The Century contemplates the publication of some authoritative articles on Japanese prints. These articles will be embellished with many illustrations in black and white and some in color. In color work The Century will be particularly strong in 1912 as in the years past, maintaining the high standard of its reproductive color plates and its careful and artistic color printing. One of the interesting experiments of The Century during 1912 will be the careful reproduction of certain well known color etchings. In the matter of engraving The Century will continue prominent among American magazines. When the best American process house has finished with a plate it is the custom of The Century to place the more notable plates in the hands of a few carefully chosen engravers. These men are consummate artists in their work. In their hands the plates are carefully retouched. High

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Are Your Hose Ensured? 193

lights are brought out; "values" are restored, and the original meaning of the artist most carefully and precisely preserved.

Service visitors to the Edison Storage Battery Company's plant at Orange, N.J., may meet an old acquaintance in "Jack," the corporal of the guard, or night sentry of the Edison Laboratory, formerly of the Army. His name is Jonathan P. Fralic. He was born July 3, 1850, in Wayne county, Ohio. Went to Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1870, and enlisted for the Regular Army. Was transported to New Mexico, arriving there Sept. 20, 1870, and was assigned to Troop B, 8th Cav. Served five years, got an honorable discharge, came back to Ohio, and went to Cleveland, where he re-enlisted and was sent to Columbus as a bugler. Discharged honorably July 7, 1877, by the Army Reduction Act of President Grant on Feb. 21, 1877. Re-enlisted again as a field musician, and was sent to Atlanta, Ga., assigned to the Light Battery F, 5th Field Art. Served five years, got honorably discharged from the Army Feb. 21, 1884. Started employment with Mr. Edison Jan. 31, 1902, and was shortly thereafter promoted to night watchman, where he is at the present time. "Jack," as he is known to many, has been a constant reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since 1869.

A laughable case of mock heroics recently amused England. Pvt. Harold Spiers, of the Worcestershire Regiment, was absent during the Llanelli riots, and, when arrested after a hundred-mile tramp on simple rations of nuts and blackberries, said he had deserted "rather than shed the blood of one of the riot ringleaders at his officer's command." The tender private's conscientious scruples at once made him a martyr in the eyes of the Socialist party, and one of its newspapers opened a "Spiers Defense Fund." As the subscriptions began to roll in Spiers deserted his Socialist friends as well as the army, and admitted that his story of desertion was pure fiction. Unaware of its hero's recantation, one of the organs of the social revolution published a sonorous ode entitled, "The Great Refusal of Harold Spiers, Hero," closing with these lines: "When England arises, takes on her The ethics of Love for her guide, Your name shall be spoken with honor, The man with his gun at his side." Now the fund has been closed, and several angry gentlemen would like to lay hands on ex-Private Spiers.

THIS ACCOUNTS FOR IT.

Fogg, private marine, en route to San Francisco on liberty, was heard saying to the tall mate on the ferryboat El Capitan:

"Now, one thousands dollars in gold weighs just four pounds, therefore, a millions dollars weighs four thousand pounds—two tons!—and that's why so many marines are stoop-shouldered."

C. Q. W.

The famous E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., have issued a very beautiful calendar for 1912. On the top is a picture in colors of a du Pont powder wagon carrying powder to Lake Erie for Commodore Perry. Below this interesting scene is the calendar proper, with an outer leaf giving a picture of Mr. E. I. du Pont de Nemours, founder of the company, and also a finely executed picture of the Brandywine.

THE ARMY.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Nov. 18, pages 359 and 360.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Nov. 21. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Hampton Roads, Va.

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and
Your Brain Feels Overworked
Try a Cup of
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MALTED MILK
A Delicious, Refreshing Food Drink
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All Conditions

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DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, New York.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Hampton Roads, Va.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Newport, R.I.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Newport, R.I.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Newport, R.I.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Newport, R.I.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John E. Craven. At Newport, R.I.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James P. Parker. At Boston, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Hampton Roads, Va.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Marseilles, France.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. En route to Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Manley F. Gates. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Francisco, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Nanking, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cade. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Hankow, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, Jr. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ray S. McDonald. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Shanghai, China.
RAINBOW (transport). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdoch.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATACUA, Btsn. Frank Bresnan, ordered to command. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Alexander Stuart. At Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNAC, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. En route to Guantanamo.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route to Guantanamo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ANNAPOLIS, G., Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 8 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. En route to Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Harry S. Knapp. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL, Lieut. Charles H. Bulloch. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur S. Smith. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merleweather, master. En route to San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Norfolk, Va. Address mail care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. En route to Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prida, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Boston, Mass. Address mail care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun, Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At New York, N.Y.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, P.C. Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, P.C. In reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Send mail there.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. P. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer, ordered to command. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Torpedo Division.

Ensign Joseph J. Broshek, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lie

"ECZEMA ITCHED SO I COULDN'T STAND IT"

"I suffered with eczema on my neck for about six months, beginning by little pimples breaking out. I kept scratching till the blood came. It kept getting worse. I couldn't sleep nights any more. It kept itching for about a month, then I went to a doctor and got some liquid to take. It seemed as if I was going to get better. The itching stopped for about three days, but when it started again, was even worse than before. The eczema itched so badly I couldn't stand it any more. I went to a doctor, and he gave me some medicine, but didn't do any good. I had been using Cuticura Soap, and gave me a box of Cuticura Ointment, and washed off the affected part with Cuticura Soap three times a day, and then put the Cuticura Ointment on. The first day I put it on, it relieved me of itching so I could sleep all that night. It took about a week, then I could see the scab come off, and kept the treatment up for three weeks, and my eczema was cured. My brother got his face burned with gun-powder, and he used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The people all thought he would have scars, but you can't see that he ever had his face burned. It was simply awful to look at before the Cuticura Remedies cured it." (Signed) Miss Elizabeth Gehrk, Forrest City, Ark. Oct. 16, 1910.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At New York, N.Y. *WARRINGTON*. Lieut. Charles A. Train. At Boston, Mass.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Norfolk, Va.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At New York, N.Y.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Boston, Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Norfolk, Va.
BONITA (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Norfolk, Va.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Norfolk, Va.
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Norfolk, Va.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Norfolk, Va.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Norfolk, Va.
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At Norfolk, Va.
CASTINE (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claudio R. Hyatt. At Norfolk, Va.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Claudio R. Hyatt. At Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Walter W. Lorshbough. Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck to command on Dec. 6, 1911. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, Jr. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Henry C. Gearing, Jr. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

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First Submarine Division.
Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.
Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Fuchau, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Wuhu, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Siakwan, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DECATOR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Chin-kiang, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Fuchau, China.

First Submarine Division.
SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISION, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats—Barney, Biddle, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines—Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

The Macdonough, Worden, Biddle, Dahlgren, Shubrick, Stockton and De Long are at New York, N.Y.; the Barney, Craven and Wilkes are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Address there.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer to command on Dec. 1. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissell. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Arrived Nov. 14, at Chefoo, China.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, at Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Donough, U.S.N., retired. At berth, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

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Mix the best cocktail you know how—test it side by side with a

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No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

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TUGS.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Pontiac, New York.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Seabago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Guantnamo, Cuba.
Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Charleston, at Puget Sound.
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.
Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Illinoian, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Portsmouth, at Fort Monroe, Va.
Puritan, at Norfolk, Va.
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Relief, at Bremerton.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Triton, at New Bedford.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Miawwaw, at Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Panay, at Cavite.
Portsmouth, at Fort Monroe, Va.
Puritan, at Norfolk, Va.
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Relief, at Bremerton.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Triton, at New Bedford.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

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"BUILT LIKE A WATCH BUT AS RUGGED AS A BATTLESHIP."

Letter No. 6. Nov. 25th, 1911.

For Army and Navy use, a battery must, above all things, be *rugged*.

It must withstand vibration, concussion, and absolute abuse, to come up to practical requirements.

It must also be of light weight.

It is a comparatively easy matter to take care of a battery that is installed in a railway power house, under the constant attention of a man trained for that one purpose—a battery, each cell of which is accessible with but little effort, and the diseases of which can be prepared against as does a mother watch over a child threatened with croup.

But where the man's duties are legion, or the enforced location of the battery is inaccessible, the less attention it requires, the better for all concerned—man and battery alike. Then, to add to this, the necessity of being locked up in a submarine, shipmates with a producer of irritating and poisonous gases but of this, more later.

We read daily of people who have, from childhood, endeavored to keep them-

selves in good physical condition, and who then revert to the extreme of self-destruction.

"Suicide" and "murder" are committed daily in the Edison Laboratory.

I have seen Mr. Edison work for months in the painstaking development of an invention, spend money like water on expensive apparatus to accomplish the task, only finally to subject the finished product to physical abuse to which it must stand up in practice, and which usually wrecks the first complete structure. Nothing daunted, he will start all over again and repeat this performance dozens of times, perhaps, before he is satisfied that it either cannot be done at all, or he has accomplished it. Failure means the grave—the scrap heap. The world never hears of it.

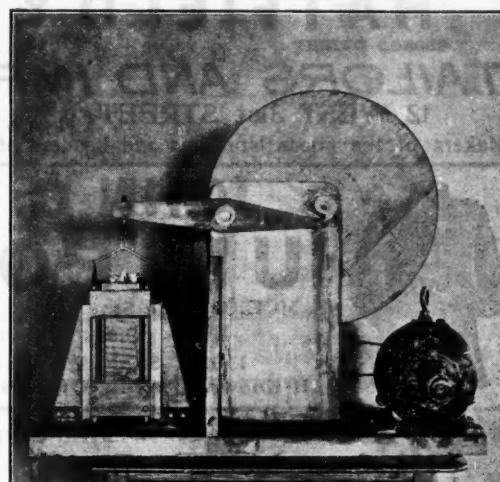


FIGURE I.
The Edison Cell had to stand up to 2,000,000 "falls" from height of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in this machine before manufacturing was even considered.

"2. There must be no sediment in the bottom of the can after this test, and the cell must have as great electrical capacity as before the test.

"3. Having run through six successive cells satisfactorily, mount them in a six-cell tray, secure tray to a truck longitudinally, and project truck against a brick or stone abutment five hundred times, at speed of fifteen miles an hour, at moment of impact.

"4. Then place tray of cells laterally across truck, and repeat performance.

"5. Report to me when ready to try 3 and 4. Edison."

About a year elapsed between the completion of the testing machine and truck and the satisfactory perfection of the battery to withstand the tests.

When this was satisfactorily accomplished, he remarked, "Now the public can mount our cells on trucks, automobiles, street cars, gun-carriages, mining-locomotives, etc., etc., etc., and forget them, as far as physical injury is concerned. We have completed the chemical and electrical development, so it is about time to build that Factory."

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I am referring to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer and
Personal Representative of
Thomas A. Edison
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CO.,
ORANGE, N. J.



Factory.

FIGURE III.
Plating Department.

Small Cell Factory.

No half completed structure is placed on the market by Mr. Edison on which, after the user has consumed all his available time in attempting to follow long-winded instructions, he suddenly discovers he has completed an autopsy.

When the Edison Battery was at last completed to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned, and associates were imploring Mr. Edison to market it, he sketched out the apparatus shown in Figure 1. This went to the Engineering and Construction Departments of the Laboratory, and he patiently awaited completion of the machine.

"When six cells, picked at random from several hundred, stand up to tests, itemized below, you may start the foundation for that Factory," was written to Mr. Bachmann, the General Superintendent of the Laboratory. Accompanying were the following tests as laid out:

"1. Mount cell in cage of apparatus. No cushioning whatever between the cell and cage. Run the apparatus continuously until the cell has been raised three-quarters of an inch and dropped on a solid block, two million times.

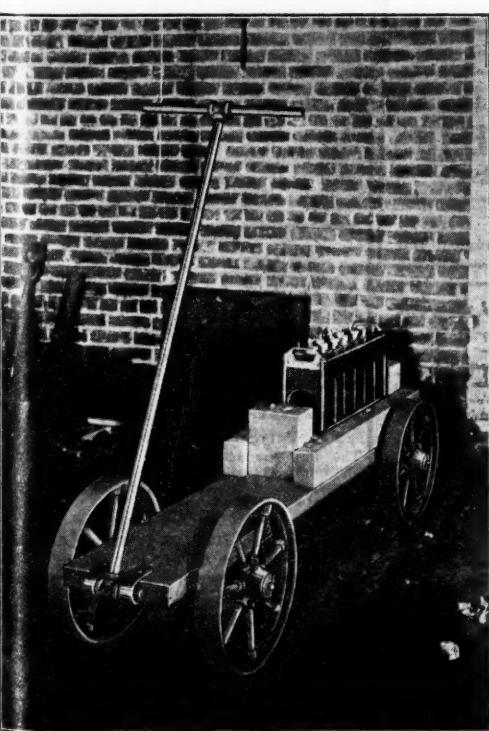


FIGURE II.

When Figure I. test was completed, the Edison Battery was mounted on this truck and truck projected against stone abutment 1,000 times at speed of 15 miles per hour at moment of impact before Mr. Edison would "pass" it.

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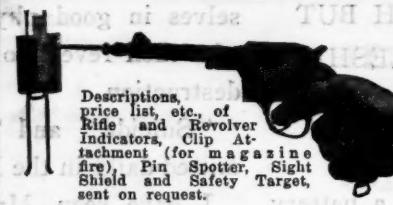
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